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WASHINGTON.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

NOMINATION OF GEN. BRISTOW TO BE SECRETARY—OUTLINE OF HIS CAREER—RESIGNATION OF MR. BANFIELD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The nomination of Gen. Bristow to-day to be Secretary of the Treasury was foreshadowed in THE TIMES of last Thursday. There have been, however, so much delay and so many failures to fulfill promises made by persons who were supposed to represent those in authority, and so many denials of all intentions to resign coming direct from the Treasury, that expectation was not overconfident on the part of those best assured. The announcement that the nomination had really been made was therefore something of a surprise, and produced a general expression of relief from a large number of Congressmen and politicians who have been anxious for the change. The nomination is very favorably received, and there is no prospect of any delay or opposition to confirmation. Gen. Bristow was born in Kentucky, and is connected with an old and respected family in that State. His father was a Whig member of Congress. He is still a young man, being but forty-one or forty-two years old. At the outbreak of the war he was engaged in the practice of the law at Louisville. He was among the first to enter the Union army, and served with Gen. Thomas throughout the war, with distinguished honor. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Gen. Harlan, also an able lawyer, well known as a Republican leader in Kentucky, and one of the most eloquent political speakers in the country. Gen. Bristow received the appointment of United States District Attorney for the Louisville District, and soon gained the reputation with the authorities in Washington of being among the ablest, if not the very ablest of the District Attorneys. The revenue laws were enforced in his district with unusual vigor and success, and all his official duties were quietly and modestly performed, without show or pretense. The ability which he exhibited as District Attorney led to his appointment as Solicitor General, which he received on the organization of the Department of Justice in 1870. He was the first incumbent of that office, and he organized and conducted its work with great vigor and success. He soon became recognized as possessing qualities of mind and character which would enable him to sustain himself in competition at the Bar with the best lawyers in the country. He remained in the office of Solicitor General several months after the appointment of Mr. Williams as Attorney General, and several months longer than he intended, as was understood at the time in obedience to the earnest wish of President Grant. When he resigned from the Government service he became the attorney of the Texas Pacific Railroad, which position he retained only for a short time. He resumed many months ago the practice of the law in connection with Gen. Harlan, at Louisville, where the invitation to take charge of the Treasury Department found him.

Gen. Bristow is a large, fine-looking man, courteous, of pleasant address, and dignified in bearing. He has the frank, direct manner of a soldier, and his word may be implicitly trusted. He has the reputation of unimpeachable integrity, and upon him no Treasury rings have any claim or dependence. The personal friends of Gen. Bristow are enthusiastic in their predictions of his success. They say he will not use the office for political or personal purposes, and that he will be something more than an irresponsible machine for signing papers which he has not read. It is certainly to be hoped that all the good auspices attending the nomination may be fulfilled.

Already there are murmurings of coming changes. Solicitor Banfield has resigned, and other vacancies are anticipated. No one imagines that the Assistant Secretary can retain his position very long.

It is believed to be the purpose of Gen. Bristow, if he shall be confirmed, to make himself master of all the details of the department service. With many of its operations his service in other public positions has already made him familiar. What is most needed in the department now is large executive and organizing ability, and this much more than any special financial knowledge. The nomination was referred to the Committee on Finance, according to the usual custom, and a report is expected to-morrow.

MR. RICHARDSON AND THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

There are indications of opposition to the confirmation of Judge Richardson to the Court of Claims, to which he has been nominated. It is not supposed by his friends that there is any danger of his rejection. His nomination was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The personal integrity of Judge Richardson has not been assailed, and even Mr. Beck indorsed it. His legal knowledge is not questioned; and if he is willing to go from the Treasury to the bench of the Court of Claims, it is urged by those who have little liking for his management of the Department that no valid objection can be made.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The Centennial bill, with the Senate amendment, has finally passed the House. The Senate amendment provides that the exhibition shall be considered international, but expressly prohibits any Government aid. The Pennsylvania members, however, do not consider that the passage of this bill to-day precludes them from any further efforts to secure an appropriation. Indeed, Mr. Randall, after the bill had passed, distinctly disavowed for himself and his colleague that such was the fact, and stated that they should use all possible efforts to make the Centennial a success by Government aid.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Lyman Tremain called up the Bankruptcy bill to-day, and, although there was serious opposition, succeeded, under a suspension of the rules, in securing non-concurrence in the Senate amendments and a Committee of Conference. Judge Poland, of the committee, especially opposed it, and insisted that the House could not find a better measure than the bill as amended by the Senate. It appears that the Committee on the Judiciary have never considered the Senate amendments in full, and the committee did not seem to-day to be in harmony upon the subject.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Dawes was entirely successful with his Tariff bill, to-day, and secured its passage under a suspension of the rules. The bill is thus certain to go to the Senate, where it will not encounter the technical rules which have obstructed its passage in the House. It is quite probable, therefore, that the bill may become a law at this session, although many Western Senators are earnestly opposed to its passage, from a belief that the bill discriminates unjustly against their section. Mr. Dawes to-day again took occasion to express a very hopeful opinion of the condition of the Treasury. In view of the fact that the nomination of a new Secretary of the Treasury had just been announced, there may, perhaps, have been some sarcasm intended when he said that henceforth there was every reason to believe that there would be stability in our financial policy. He was certain that our prosperity is now such that the Government will be able to meet all of its obligations at the end of the fiscal year. The committee this morning, before the meeting of the House, struck out the features of the bill which were likely to excite especial opposition. The general features of the bill, as passed, are as follows: The portion of the bill relative to internal revenue has been amended by striking out the entire seventeenth section, which repealed the joint resolution of March 3, 1871, amendatory of the act of July 20, 1868, and which provided that no mash shall be made elsewhere than in a distillery authorized according to law. The eighteenth section, which changed the tax on matches, was also stricken out, and the law left as it now stands. The twenty-second section, relative to the manufacture of medicinal preparations, was changed in same important particulars, so as to be more stringent in its provisions. A section was added to the bill extending the time for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, for the period of one year from June 8, 1874, at the expiration of which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall proceed to sell the lands in accordance with existing law. An amendment was also added which provides for a drawback to the manufacturer of tobacco equal to the amount of licorice used in the manufacture of tobacco actually exported beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and which permits the manufacturer, in lieu of an export bond, to give a transportation bond to the port of shipment. An amendment was also adopted, providing that after July 1 next there shall be a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. paid on all sales of stocks, bonds, gold, and silver bullion coin, and other securities, and that brokers engaged in such business shall be required to make monthly returns.

The silk paragraph in the Tariff bill passed as reported in the original bill. The object of this revision of the silk tariff has been to insure an equitable collection of duties on silks, and to put an end to the controversy concerning silk ribbons. The essential part of the section is contained in the words: "On all goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise herein provided for, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, irrespective of the classification thereof for duty by or under previous laws, or of their commercial designation, sixty per cent. ad valorem. This applies to all goods in which silk is of greater value than the other materials, and the paying of a low rate of duty on silk having a single thread of cotton mixed with it, for instance, when the value is not essentially reduced thereby, is prevented. The bill is not intended to change what is understood by Congress to be the spirit and intent of existing laws.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Union Pacific Railroad seems to have lost its friends in the House. There were two bills passed to-day which were antagonistic to its interests, and a third barely escaped passage. The first directs the Secretary of the Treasury to collect the five per centum due the Government from that road, and in case of default of payment to instruct the Attorney General to institute proceedings to recover the amount. The second bill provides for the enforcement of pro rata charges between the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific Road, under a penalty of a fine of $1,000, and the imprisonment for six months of the officers of the road.

SAVINGS BANKS.

A bill of much importance to savings bank owners and depositors passed the House. It provides that all savings banks doing business as such, and all deposits in such banks, shall be exempt from taxation.

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES.

Mr. Windom to-day gave notice that, after the Indian Appropriation bill, of which he has charge, should be disposed of, he would call up the resolution submitted by him on the 13th inst., for cheap transportation. This resolution, it will be remembered, proposes to instruct the Committee on Appropriations to report amendments to the pending River and Harbor Appropriation bill; for completing the surveys and estimates, first, for the improvement of the Mississippi River; second, for a continuous water line of adequate capacity, from the Mississippi River to the City of New-York, via the Northern lakes; third, a route adequate to the wants of commerce through the central tier of States, from the Mississippi River, via the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, to a point in West Virginia, and thence by canal and slack water, or by a freight railway, to tide-water; fourth, a route from the Mississippi River, via the Ohio and Tennesse Rivers, to a point in Alabama or Tennessee, and thence by canal and slack water, or by a freight railway, to the ocean. These surveys and estimates are proposed to be made to dertermine accurately the cost of each improvement, that Congress may have information on which to base action at some future session in regard to a comprehensive system of internal improvements.

MRS. GEN. CANBY'S PENSION.

The Senate passed to-day, unanimously, a bill granting a pension of $50 per month to Mrs. Canby, widow of the late Gen. Canby, who was killed by the Modoc Indians.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

Among others, the following nominations were sent by the President to the Senate to-day: John Masson, to be Surveyor General for the Territory of Arizona; Peter Negley, to be Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore; Daniel Mann, to be Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Ill. To be postmasters—John N. Sutphen, at Lancaster, Ohio; J. Plowman, at Virden, Ill.; George B. Hunter, at Newton, Iowa; Jackson M. Rose, at Abington, Va.; Wm. T. Slater, at Wytheville, Va.; Horace A. Jarvis, at Cortland Village, N. Y.; Charles W. Webster, at Fort Plain, N. Y.; Lewis A. Scott, at Lowville, N. Y.; Moses Messer, at Hudson, Ohio; George T. Swank, at Johnstown, Penn.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Aaron Huddleston, to be Agent for the Kaw Indians in Kansas. Postmasters—Calvin. R Taft, at Williamstown, Mass.; Thomas K. Heil, at Westfield, Mass.; A. Z. Jones, at Brockton, Mass.; Jas. E. Hood, at Danvers, Mass.; John C. Coggswell, at Ipswoich, Mass.; Ezra Sprague, at Derby, Mass.; George Muller, at Boonville, Mo.; Jas. W. Rice, at Garnett, Kan.; Walter H. Johnson, at Columbus, Ga.

IMPORTATIONS OF GOODS.

The Attorney General has decided that the time at which the importation of goods is accomplished is not when they are entered for consumption, but when they are brought into a port of the United States with the intent to be there discharged, and that an act of Congress increasing in general terms duties upon importations does not apply to goods then in warehouses.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

A DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS—BURDENS OF THE PLANTERS—BAD FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NEW-ORLEANS AND THE STATE—THE COLORED VOTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 27, 1874.

Since my last letter the weather has continued favorable for the crops, and now assurances are given that, with aid to the planters and others engaged in the raising of sugar and cotton in the overflowed districts, a yield is now anticipated, when immediately after the overflow it seemed impossible. The principal difficulty is the procurement of enough hands to do the work of replanting, as it is reported that in many sections colored laborers are not willing to make engagements for the entire season. Very many of the planters of the State are hopelessly borne down with heavy debts, caused by the short or failing crops of the past ten years, and by the onerous taxation of the Wells, Warmoth, and the first part of the Kellogg administration. The legislation in this State for the past two years, conceived in fraud and brought forth in iniquity, has been, for the most part, for plunder, peculation, and jobbery, which has loaded down the State with debts and obligations. Taxes, enormous and oppressive, have been wrung from the suffering people of this State without mercy or sympathy. Many of the Tax Collectors and other fiscal officers in several of the parishes and some in this city have proven to be defaulters, and some are even now fugitives from justice, so that large amounts of the revenues of the State have been utterly lost.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

It is asserted that, so far as this city is concerned, its revenues for the coming year will hardly suffice to enable its authorities to carry on its municipal affairs any longer than the month of August next. The corporation is over $3,000,000 in debt, and the burden is increasing every day. It has scarcely any resources with which to meet its running expenses, not taking into consideration the interest upon its debt. The valuation of property upon which taxes are levied is double its actual value in the market. Real estate in the best and most improved portions of the city, which five years ago would have brought $20,000, will not now bring $10,000, and large numbers of persons who have loaned upon such property cannot now realize the amount of their mortgages. The rent of property owned by those who at one time were considered wealthy is not now sufficient to pay taxes, insurance, and keep the property in repair. Many tax-sales have been had under judgment obtained by the City, but those sales do not realize much more than enough to pay Sheriffs and court costs, leaving the taxes in many instances still unpaid. Yet in spite of all this daily increasing distress, bonds upon bonds are being issued by the city authorities, only increasing the city debt, with scarce a hope of any liquidation other than that which must come through a bankrupt court.

THE STATE IN NO BETTER PLIGHT.

The affairs of the State do not seem to be in a much better plight. It is a struggle now on the part of the present State Administration how to meet the payment of the salaries of the State officers. Many of the Judges of the courts of all grades are now several months behind in the payment of their warrants, and many, if not all, are obliged to sell them at a discount of from fifty to sixty per cent. Each Legislature for the past seven years has invariably passed relief and appropriation bills for every imaginable cause, whether just or unjust, so long as its members were subsidized, until this item alone has added enormously to the load of debt which has assumed such gigantic proportions as to suggest to many of the people here the idea of repudiation. This sort of legislation is, no doubt, principally due to the class of plastic and parti-colored legislators who have come in since the passage of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and the acts of Congress passed in accordance therewith. These wards of the Federal Government, as the negroes are called, are beginning to feel and know their power, in this State especially, as is shown by their arrogance and domineering spirit in all the political movements of the past four years. It is asserted by some of the prominent leaders of this people, of their own color, that the white element of the Republican Party is not more than one-twentieth of the whole, and that they can afford to ignore that small-minority and secure for themselves any elective office in Louisiana. They do not seem to regard the so-called fusion party as worthy of much, if any, serious consideration. It would seem that the accessession to the numbers of this people by emigration from other Southern States is very considerable, and is increasing, so that with those who have already settled here, they hope to have an overwhelming majority of voters, and thus carry out the programme of Africanizing the State.

SUITS UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Since the passage by the last Legislature of the so-called Civil Rights bill, these people have been rushing to the courts of this city for the recovery of damages to which they consider themselves entitled for a denial of equal privileges with the Caucasian race in the entertainments, at saloons, and other public places. This statute is so framed that all suits brought against parties for any violation of its provisions, such suits in any of the State courts have precedence over all others, thus inhibiting suitors in other cases from having cases tried which are of equal, if not much greater, importance to them, and of much older issue between the parties than a civil rights case can possibly be. Another unusual privilege by the act referred to is accorded to these civil rights suitors, viz: That if there should be a jury trial demanded, and the case be tried before a jury. The jury being unable to agree, the matter is to be submitted to the Judge, who may decide the cause. There have been about fifty of these suits brought in one of the principal District Courts of this city by parties who allege themselves aggrieved and injured in the infringement of their so-called civil rights. Among those tried, and judgments rendered, the defendants have been the Captain of a steam-boat, several keepers of saloons, and the proprietor of a public place of amusement. The sums for which judgment has been rendered in these cases have varied from $250 to $1,000. The plaintiffs have for the most part been represented by a colored lawyer, who is a candidate for member of Congress in the coming election for the district now represented by Hon. L. A. Sheldon. Of these civil rights suits still pending, there are several by colored honorables, so called, against the Jockey Club, of this city, for a refusal to permit companionship at the races and at other sports of the club. Considerable interest is felt as to the result of this controversy among the élite of the city, and especially among the politicians and sporting men connected with this club.

THE LITIGIOUS SPIRIT OF THE COLORED RACE.

It may also be stated that in no State of this Union, for its size and population, is there such a litigious people as here. This is owing to the little cost attending litigation, and the rapacity of clerks and other officials connected with the inferior courts, who rival each other in the universal grab for fees and perquisites. The peculiar code of laws existing here, the relic of former French sovereignty, gives ample scope for litigation upon the flimsiest pretexts, and almost invariably, whatever be the result in the inferior courts, appeals in all cases over $500 may be had to the Supreme Court of the State. This court, within the past year, has rendered decisions in nearly one thousand cases, and its docket is kept crowded with controversial disputes that would not be tolerated in courts of other States. In the ante bellum days, when cotton was king, law was a luxury, and lawyers such as Slidell, Benjamin, Soule, Prentiss, Grymes, Roselius, and others like them who held distinguished positions at the Bar, amassed princely fortunes. Now their places are filled on the bench and at the bar by men formerly slaves and lawyers of mediocre talent, who encourage litigation that they may thrive upon the disputes among a naturally passionate people unaccustomed to legal restraint. Thus it is that there are more courts in this city and State than in any other of its size and population in the Union. There is no class of people here that are fonder of the pleasures of court proceedings, and of becoming parties to controversies in them, than the newly-infranchised citizens. For every trivial matter wherein they believe their rights assailed or threatened, a rush is made to some court or other for redress. They think it a glorious privilege to make an appearance in a law-suit, and will spend the last cent they can get to obtain what they consider and believe to be "justice." Such is their ignorance and infatuation upon this subject that they become an easy prey for sharks and charlatans, even of their own color, who defraud them out of whatever they can or may be able to procure. This in some measure accounts for the increase of litigation in this community, and the crowding of courts with so much unprofitable business.

THE BANKS—AN INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

A published statement of the condition of the banks of this city has been made, which shows the nominal banking capital of $8,242,300; of individual deposits of $13,989,173 47: of coin, $429,268 86. This statement is from fourteen banks that do the banking business of the city and State. A thorough examination by a competent officer should be made of those institutions which claim to be national banks, especially of their alleged assets, which, in some cases, are said to be of a very doubtful character. Justice to dealers and depositors in these moneyed institutions demand a rigid scrutiny of their resources, which has not always been done here if rumors are to be relied on.

ON THE EDGE OF DEATH.

A PAINTER FALLS INTO THE NIAGARA—HE CLINGS TO A ROCK AT THE EDGE OF THE FALLS, AND IS RESCUED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—About 11:30 o'clock this morning a painter named William McCullough, who was at work on the Second Sister Island Bridge, above Niagara Falls, by some mischance fell into the raging current beneath. The water at this point rushes and surges along toward the cataract, three-quarters of a miles below, with irresistible force. All along the stream, down the brink of the American fall, the bed of the river is thickly studded with huge boulders, around and over which the current seethes and boils as if in fury at the obstructions. It was down this frightful channel that the unfortunate man was swept with the velocity of a whirlwind. His doom appeared to be sealed, for nothing short of a miracle could rescue him from the clutches of the angry waters, and the fearful plunge over the falls below.

It seemed as though he must have drowned long before reaching the cataract, but he did not. Neither did he go over the falls. In a short time after falling from the bridge, he was seen standing erect upon a rock that lifts itself above the water in the rapids.

Here he appeared to be as far from human aid as before, for it was almost certain death to go to his rescue. But a hero was found equal to the emergency, and, amid the wildest excitement among the throng who now lined the shore, preparations for his rescue were made.

A rope was securely fastened to the bank some distance above and Thomas Conway, who had volunteered for the hazardous undertaking, succeeded in reaching the place where McCullough was standing. By means of the rope both men were safely hauled ashore.

Strange as it may be, McCullough was not injured in the least and will probably be about to-morrow, none the worse for his perilous bath.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 1.—This village was the scene of a terrible excitement this morning in consequence of a painter named McCullough, who was employed in painting the bridge leading from Goat Island to the Three Sisters, having fallen from the bridge into the rapids below. He drifted with the current to a point within forty feet of the falls, where he found anchorage in the middle of the stream that separates the islands by coming in contact with a rock, to which he clung. In a few moments the news of the accident spread like wildfire through the village, and an immense crowd of spectators gathered to look at the unfortunate man's perilous situation, from which it seemed impossible to rescue him. McCullough had given up all hopes of being aided; his arms and body were fast becoming benumbed and losing their hold on the slippery rock, when a shout went up from the throats of the spectators which told him that aid was nigh. In that vast crowd which had assembled on the islands and bridges there was but one man who was willing to risk his own life in trying to snatch a fellow creature from out the jaws of death. Tom Conroy, a guide at the Cave of Winds, jumped into the rapids, and, holding in his left hand the end of a rope and swimming down the current, he reached McCullough in safety. He immediately tied the rope around himself and the nearly-exhausted man, and they were both safely landed ashore in a few moments. McCullough was badly bruised about the head and body. A purse was immediately taken up for Conroy, who is to-night the hero of the hour.

OBSEQUIES OF J. EDGAR THOMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Among those present to-day at the funeral of J. Edgar Thompson, were Ex-Governor Bigler, Gen. Robert Patterson, Joseph Patterson, John Price Wetherill, George H. Stuart, George W. Childs, John Wanamaker, Frederick Fraley, E. C. Knight, Morton McMichael, James L. Claghorn, Jonathan H. Pugh, Richard L. Smedley, Robert N. Downing, Thomas A. Scott, N. J. Cassatt, Theodore Cuyler, Eli K. Price, and Mayor Stokly. At St. Mark's Church the altar was decorated with beautiful flowers. When the mourners arrived at the church the pews were filled, with the exception of those reserved for their accommodation. The clergymen officiating were Rev. R. E. Terry and Rev. Mr. Canfield, Rector and Assistant Rector of St. Marks, and Rev. Mr. Riley, Rector of St. Clement's Church. The order of exercises was very impressive. The interment took place at Woodland Cemetery.

A DRUNKARDS' HOME ESTABLISHED BY WOMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—This afternoon the Woman's Union Temperance Praying Band dedicated a home at No. 1,021 South Seventeenth street. The house is large and convenient, and intended for reformed drunkards saved by the ladies of the praying band. There are accommodations for twenty persons, who will pay a nominal board, while those who cannot will be kept gratis. There are already nine men and two women in the Home, which is neatly furnished. The exercises at the dedication were of a very interesting character. Mrs. Dr. E. J. French is President of the Home.

THE BOWDOIN COLLEGE REBELLION ENDED.

PORTLAND, Me., June 1.—The refractory Bowdoin students have decided to return and renew their matriculation pledge, looking upon the ultimatum of the Faculty as a compromise. There is little doubt that the military drill will be abolished at the end of the current collegiate year.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 1.—United States detectives arrested Wm. Rathburn here to-day, and Abe Hall at Cairo, near Lima, Ohio, on Saturday, charged with counterfeiting. A large amount of counterfeit fifty cent currency (Stanton head) was captured, together with $10 notes on the First National Bank of Delphi, Ind., altered from ones. The prisoners were taken to Cleveland.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, OFFICERS, AND FRIENDS OF THE STUDENTS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Monday, June 1, 1874.

To-morrow the annual examination of cadets at the academy begins, according to General Order No. 20, which reads: "Beginning on the 2d proximo in the library, and continuing daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. till 5 P. M., in the following order:

First—First Class, Department of Engineering.
Second—Second Class, Department of Philosophy.
Third—First Class, Department of Mineralogy and Geology.
Fourth—Third Class, Department of Mathematics.
Fifth—First Class, Department of Ethics and Law.
Sixth—Third Class, Department of Spanish.
Seventh—First Class, Department of Ordnance and Gunnery.
Eighth—Third Class, Department of French.
Ninth—Second and Third Classes, Department of Drawing.
Tenth—Second Class, Department of Chemistry.
Eleventh—Fourth Class, Department of Mathematics.
Twelfth—Second Class, Department of Tactics.
Thirteenth—Fourth Class, Department of French.

During the examination the heads of the departments of instruction will, at their discretion, continue recitations in their respective departments. The following exercises will take place before the Board of Visitors during the examination on certain days: Infantry, school of the battalion and skirmishing; artillery, light battery drill, siege battery drill, sea-coast battery drill, and mortar battery drill; cavalry, school of the soldier mounted, and school of the company; practical military engineering, pontoon drill and military signaling and telegraphing; ordnance, practical duties of the laboratory, and small arms, use of the sword and bayonet.

The graduating class has forty-one members, whose names, with the standing of each in his class, at last year's examination, are as follows: 7, Anderson, G. L.; 8, Andrews, H. M.; 27, Cabaniss, C. H., Jr.; 13, Cecil, G. R.; 32, Craig, L. A.; 34, Davies, W. S.; 19, Deems, Clarence; 40, Eckerson, T. H.; 10, Edgerton, W. P.; 41, French, J. H.; 24, Geary, W. L.; 28, Hardin, E. E.; 22, Hare, L. R.; 30, Hewitt, C. C.; 14, Honeycut, J. T.; 33, Lloyd, C. F.; 3, Macomb, M. M.; 37, Maus, M. P.; 9, Mellen, A. A.; 17, Mitcham, O. B.; 1, Murray, A.; 20, Norton, C. C.; 16, Otis, H. G.; 11, Oyster, J. S.; 26, Reynolds, Alfred; 6, Rice, F. S.; 15, Robertson, E. B.; 21, Rowell, C. W.; 25, Sibley, F. W.; 2, Symons, T. W.; 12, Thayer, R.; 31, Turner, G. L.; 36, Tyler, C. R.; 39, Walker, H. P.; 18, Webster, E. R.; 35, Wheeler, W. H.; 38, Williams, C. A.; 5, Wilson, J. L.; 4, Wisser, J. P.; 29, Wittich, Willis; 23, Wood, C. E. S. Of course, these figures indicate in no measure the proficiency of the young men now, for a year having elapsed since those comparisons were made, those who were behind then have brushed up, and may be found ahead of their former leaders now.

This, the West Point Hotel, is occupied by the friends of the cadets and the Board of Visitors, all of whom are here to-night, except Hon. Robert S. Hale, who has been unavoidably detained in Washington, and will not arrive until Friday. Those present, therefore, are Prof. Francis Wayland, of Connecticut; Senators George R. Dennis and Timothy O. Howe; Representatives George F. Hoar and Pierce M. Young; J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Gen. C. S. Hamilton, of Wisconsin; Rev. A. B. Kendig, D. D., of Iowa; Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, of Nebraska; Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers, United States Navy, and O. P. Temple, of Tennessee. Secretary Belknap and wife came this morning and received a salute of fifteen guns at the post.

The Board of Visitors met this afternoon and organized with Prof. Wayland, of Yale, as President, and Rev. Dr. Kendig as Secretary. The committees will be announced in the morning.

Things up to within a week at West Point had been very dull, and were only enlivened by the advent of the "Plebes" and their examination; but since that time Mr. W. B. Cozzens, the proprietor of the hotel, has been kept quite busy by the coming and going of the newly-admitted lads' friends and those of the graduating class. The strangers amuse themselves by visiting and inspecting the barracks, fortifications, and lecture-rooms of the academy and watching the drills of the classes and the "Plebes." The hotel is on the north-eastern corner of the plain on which the cadets perform their evolutions, and looks directly toward the barracks a quarter of a mile distant. Thus the guests have an uninterrupted view of whatever is going on.

Besides civilians, there are many old graduates now officers in the army, who, having obtained leave, have visited their Alma Mater the first time in several years. The most of these will remain until June 11, on the evening of which the annual Alumni celebration and dinner will take place. Before that date a great number of military celebrities are expected to come to West Point, where they will remain until after the annual ball to be given by the second class to their comrades of the first on the 16th inst.

This evening the guests and Board of Visitors witnessed a full dress parade just after sundown, and after tea the band played on the green in front of the hotel for more than an hour. To-morrow there will be a grand review of the cadets by the Board of Visitors, which will also be witnessed by the guests and Col. Strange, of the British army.

Outside of the Academy grounds there is no stir or bustle yet, and Cozzens' Hotel proper will not open until Thursday next. It is true that the boarding-houses in and near the village are doing a good business, but the boarders are not interested much in military matters. Before the end of the week, however, the season at West Point, which already gives promise of being a good one, will be fairly opened. The President is not expected this year.

CANADA.

THE PROPOSED RECIPROCITY TREATY.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The *Citizen* learns that Senator Brown, the Canadian Commissioner at Washington, has sent a partial draft of the proposed Reciprocity treaty to Ottawa, and that the Government approves of the general features thereof. The chief details of the schemes are to form the subject of further interchange of views.

A CONVICT SHOT DEAD BY A GUARD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Timothy Brophy, a prisoner in the House of Correction, was shot dead by one of the guards while refusing to obey orders. He had seized a guard named Haines, and the latter, while struggling in his grasp, and nearly choked, pulled out a pistol and shot him. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned that death was caused in self-defense.

THREE FATAL ACCIDENTS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 1.—On Saturday last a boy named Pevitt, aged sixteen years, was run over by a train of cars at Laurel Run Slope and was killed, his head and shoulders being crushed into a shapeless mass. The same day John Warnick, a driver boy, aged eleven years, while unhitching a mule from a loaded car, at Maffet Slope, was crushed to death by the animal suddenly starting off. On Sunday a son of Michael Madigan, aged thirteen years, was drowned in a pond near Kidder Slope. The water is deep, and his body has not yet been recovered.

THE CROPS.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The *Times* this morning publishes several columns of crop reports from various points throughout the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota, and Kansas, from which it appears that, on an average, the acreage of wheat sown is much in excess of that of last year, and that the yield promises to be quite up to the average, and in corn, oats, and barley, fully up to the average. The average amount of land has been seeded, and the crops will be large. Fruits of all descriptions never looked better. In several counties in Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota, grasshoppers and chinch bugs have made their appearance.

WRECK OF A SHIP.

THE BRITISH ADMIRAL LOST ON KING'S ISLAND, AND SEVENTY-THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

MELBOURNE, May 31.—The ship British Admiral, from Liverpool, for this port, went ashore on King's Island, in Bass' Strait, and became a total wreck. She had on board forty-four passengers and a crew of thirty-eight persons, all of whom were lost except four passengers and five seamen. King's Island is uninhabited, and very dangerous to shipping, several vessels having gone ashore there and been totally lost.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

ARREST OF REPUBLICANS FOR TREASON—THE AMNESTY ACT NOT TO BE SIGNED.

St. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—A special from Little Rock to the *Democrat*, says Sheriff Vaughn, County Treasurer Kenyon, Supervisor Murphy, and several other leading Republicans of Jefferson County, were arrested a week ago for treason, and were thrown into jail. Only two of these gentlemen were in Brooks' service or had anything to do with the late troubles. John A. Williams, attorney for these parties, was also arrested and confined in jail. Trial was demanded on Saturday, but both trial and bond were refused, and all the parties are still in prison. The alleged cause of arrest is to break up the Republican Party in that county.

The Little Rock *Gazette* says Gov. Baxter will not approve of the Amnesty act. Arms are being sent daily to counties in the State where the Republicans have a majority, to arm the militia with the design to intimidate and overawe the colored voters and prevent the election of Republicans to the Constitutional Convention. E. W. Thompson, Baxter's chief of staff, on Saturday officially notified Judge Warwick, of the Chancery Court, and Thos. C. Peak, Justice of the Peace, that martial law still exists, and that they must govern themselves accordingly.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large and valuable brick block, corner of Madison and Market streets, Chicago, owned and occupied by M. D. Wells & Co., wholesale manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The total loss on their stock is not less than $300,000. The loss on the building is $90,000; insured as follows: $10,000 each in the London Assurance Company, Lancashire, Scottish, Commercial, Nova Scotia, and Underwriters', New-York; $5,000 each in the Commercial, Union, and Fire Association, Philadelphia. The insurance on the stock is $240,000, as follows: $10,000 in each of the following companies: Hartford, Home, of New-York; Underwriters', of Connecticut; Union, Liverpool, London and Globe, and North British; $5,000 each in the Westchester, of New-York; Phœnix, of Brooklyn; Phœnix, of Hartford; North American, of Springfield, Mass.; Royal, Continental, Pennsylvania Fire Assurance, American, of Philadelphia, Penn.; Rhode Island Association, American Mutual, of Detroit; Firemen's Fund, Firemen's Mutual, Manufacturers', German American, Hamburg, of Bremen; Lacross General, and $2,500 in each of the following: Ætna, Orient, Connecticut Shoe and Leather, Prescott, North, Washington, Home, of Cincinnati; Amazon, of Cincinnati; Commerce, of New-York; Guard and Irving, of Buffalo; German, Franklin, Atlas, and Neptune, of Boston; North-western of Milwaukee, and $2,500 additional in the Ætna of Hartford. There is also $2,000 in the Franklin on machinery, and $1,000 in the Hartford, on fixtures. The fire broke out on the third or fourth floor, and its origin is wholly unexplained, as there had been no fire about the building, nor even in the engine-room, since Friday. The stock of Thomas Fearley & Co., dealers in Albany shoes, who occupied the premises next east of Wells & Co., was somewhat damaged by water, but is fully insured. Wells & Co. save their books and most of their papers.

Late on Saturday night last an alarm of fire occurred at the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, Penn., caused by a slight fire in the fan-house, and the smoke was blown into the main building. There was great alarm among the inmates, who broke the glass in the windows to admit fresh air. Finally the doors were thrown open, and about 400 inmates were allowed to escape. Only twelve left the grounds, and all but six have since been returned.

The stables attached to Cozzens' Hotel, in Garrison's, N. Y., were destroyed by an incendiary fire yesterday morning. Three horses, fourteen carriages and omnibuses, and twelve sets of harness were burned. The losses are as follows: Cozzens estate stables, $3,000, insured; Goodsell & Wyart, $2,700, insured; Filchell & Smith, $1,000, insured; Chas. Filchell, $2,500, partially insured.

A paper mill at Ashland, N. H., owned by Carr & Hughes, was burned Sunday, together with the stock-house, and 200 cords of wood. The loss is $15,000; insurance, $12,500. E. F. Bailey lost $500 worth of paper stock stored in the stock-house. A mill on the opposite side of the street, owned by S. C. Baker, was damaged to the extent of $200; fully insured.

Four houses in New-Orleans, one of which was James Fink's coffee-house, on Royal street, between Port and Enghien streets, were burned yesterday; loss, $15,000. A man named James Anderson was burned to death. Twelve houses on Liberty and Perdido streets were also burned yesterday, causing a loss of $40,000.

The barn of Nathan Sanderson, at Waltham, Mass., was burned on Sunday morning, with eleven cows, one horse, two wagons and harness, and a quantity of hay, grain, and farming tools. The loss is $4,000; insured for $1,700 in a Concord office.

The large flouring and carding mill, owned by Mr. Casey, at Farmington, Mo., was burned on Saturday night. The loss is $27,000; uninsured.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 2—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen slightly in the districts on the Atlantic coast. It has fallen slightly but continues low, with clear or clearing weather and north or east winds in New-England, the Middle States, the lake region, and the Ohio Valley. Partly cloudy weather and local rains are reported from the Southern States. Generally cloudy weather and easterly or southerly winds are reported from the north-west. The Missouri River has risen at Yankton and fallen at St. Joseph and Brunswick. The Mississippi has fallen at Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England clearing and cool weather will prevail, with north-east to north-west winds and stationary or rising barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, generally clear weather, northerly winds shifting to easterly, no decided change of temperature, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the upper lake region and the North-west increasing cloudiness, local rains in the first named district, easterly or southerly winds, a slight rise of temperature, and falling barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	52°	64°	3:30 P. M.	85°	82°
6 A. M.	53°	65°	6 P. M.	75°	69°
9 A. M.	59°	70°	9 P. M.	65°	59°
12 M.	73°	76°	12 P. M.	62°	59°

Average temperature yesterday........68°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........65½°

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

PROSPECTIVE UNION OF THE RIGHT AND LEFT CENTRE IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

PARIS, June 1.—The Left Centre, at a meeting to-day, took action toward an alliance with the Right Centre. A motion was drawn up declaring in favor of the establishment of a Republican Government, which all the members of the Left will sign, in hope that the Right Centre will support it when it is submitted to the Assembly.

M. Gambetta has gone to Auxerre, where he is to deliver an important speech on the political situation.

The Catholic Club gave a banquet to the American pilgrims to-day. The Compte De Segur occupied the chair, and proposed toasts to the Pope and the American Bishops, which were received with great enthusiasm. Judge Theard, of New-Orleans, gave a sentiment in honor of Catholic France, and in an eloquent speech revived the memories of Rochambeau and Lafayette. Messrs. Forbes, Zwanger, and others made appropriate remarks.

THE ELECTORAL BILLS PASS THE SECOND READING.

PARIS, June 1.—In the Assembly, this evening, the Municipal, Electoral, and Organization bills passed their second reading.

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM NEW-CALEDONIA.

PARIS, June 1.—Intelligence has been received here that a Communist Colonel who was sent to New-Caledonia has made his escape.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRINCE OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

LONDON, June 1.—As the Prince of Saxe Weimar was leaving his residence this afternoon to attend the levee, he was fired at by an unknown assassin, who escaped. The Prince was not hurt. He had previously received threatening letters, as had also the Duke of Cambridge, and Mr. Disraeli.

MOTION TO REDUCE THE SALARY OF THE MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, June 1.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir H. Wolff moved that the salary of the British Minister at Washington be reduced $5,000. The motion was rejected by a vote of 89 to 2.

THE DEBATE ON THE SALARY OF THE MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

LONDON, June 2—5 A. M.—The debate in the House of Commons last evening on the salary of the British Minister at Washington was unusually interesting. It arose from the fact that the approval of the House was required to an increase of salary proposed by the Government.

Sir H. Wolff moved that the amount the Government recommended be reduced $5,000. He said he opposed the increase, because Sir Edward Thornton's residence at Washington had been signalized by a series of diplomatic disasters, and because Americans would regard such increase as a mark of the continuance by the present Government of the approbation which the late Government lavished upon the negotiations of the Washington treaty.

Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, stated that no blame could attach to Sir Edward Thornton for the conduct or result of the negotiations with the United States, and he stated that the reason for adding to the salary was simply because the expenses of living in Washington had increased.

After the defeat of Sir H. Wolff's motion no further objection was made.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR AID FOR MR. BELLEW.

LONDON, June 2—5 A. M.—Mr. Wilkie Collins makes another a peal for assistance for Mr. Bellew, the elocutionist, whose illness continues, and whose destitute condition is attributable to the fact that the proceeds of his readings have been largely devoted to charitable objects.

THE CUNARD STEAMERS AND THE BOSTON FREIGHTS.

LONDON, June 2, 6 A. M.—The *Times* contradicts the report of the complete withdrawal of the Cunard steamers from Boston because of the scarcity of freight, and states that the only change to be made is that some of the steamers which go to Boston will return by way of New-York.

The National Line will establish a weekly service to Boston on a similar plan.

SPAIN.

THE SIEGE OF HERNANI—CONCHA AT MIRANDA.

BAYONNE, June 1.—The town of Hernani is hard pressed by the Carlists, and the Republican commander there requires reinforcements. Gen. Loma, of the Third Corps of the Army of the North, has joined Gen. Concha's command at Miranda.

THE CARTAGENA INSURGENTS AT ALGIERS TO BE BROUGHT BACK.

MADRID, June 1.—A Spanish frigate has arrived at Oran, Algiers, to take on board and bring to this country the convicts who escaped from Cartagena at the time of the suppression of the Intransigente insurrection.

A BODY OF CARLISTS DISPERSED AT CHELVA.

MADRID, June 1.—The National forces have entered Chelva, dispersing a body of 4,000 Carlists.

MOROCCO.

REVOLT IN THE CITY OF FEZ AGAINST THE GATE TAX.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch from Morocco says that 12,000 inhabitants of the City of Fez have risen in consequence of the reimposition of the gate tax. All business was stopped, but at the last accounts there had been no fighting. It was thought that the Sultan would yield to the desires of the people, and remove the objectionable tax.

INDIA.

RAIN GENERAL NORTH OF THE GANGES—FEARS OF FURTHER DISTRESS PARTIALLY ALLAYED.

LONDON, June 1.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that rain has been general north of the Ganges, and portions of the country south of the river have been visited with rain. The fears of further distress are measurably allayed.

THREE GRAVEL TRAIN HANDS KILLED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—A gravel train on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad ran off the track into a ditch near Trantman's Station to-day, instantly killing Leo. Roberts, conductor; James Talbert, engineer, and Harry Millendolph, fireman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN CURRENCY. With Chapters on the English Bank Restriction and Austrian Paper Money. By WM. G. SUMNER, Professor of Political and Social Science in Yale College. To which is appended "The Bullion Report." New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1874.

The work which Prof. Sumner has given to the public is announced as in anticipation of a much more thorough and elaborate work on the same subject. The present volume contains merely a brief outline of some of the principal facts in the history of our currency, and a paper describing the origin and nature of what is generally known as the suspension of coin payments in England, but which is more accurately described as the period of bank restriction. The description of the currency of our colonial days, and of the operation of the constant tinkering which it was compelled to undergo, is very interesting. The colonists brought a little money with them, but not much. They early adopted, for small transactions, the currency of the Indians, which was called wampum, (or, strictly, wampumpeag,) consisting of strings of white and black shell beads, and reckoned as six white beads or three black beads to a penny. This was with the Indians a genuine currency, having an intrinsic value, on account of a demand for it as ornament, and being the product of labor. For the whites, however, its use as currency was purely conventional, and it was soon superseded by barter.

The use of a barter currency by the colonists was, says Prof. Sumner, "ostensibly because they had not money enough; really because they wanted to spare the world's currency to purchase real capital, which was their true need," and "the currency history of the country has been nothing but a repetition of this down to the present hour." The first effect of a resort to barter was to confine specie to use in imports. The choice being given to debtors and purchasers to pay in coin or in barter, they paid in the latter because it was cheapest, and not only in barter, but in the cheapest articles received. "If a cow will pay taxes, the poorest cow will be given." And as the poorer and cheaper forms of currency came into use, prices rose to meet the change. This process continued for more than half a century, until, in 1675, tax-payers were allowed fifty per cent. on their taxes if they paid in cash instead of in barter. The colonies were engaged in an active West India trade, and a good deal of silver came in from this source; but it was immediately sent abroad in payment for importations.

In 1660 the first issue of colonial paper was made to meet the expenses of an expedition against Canada, which cost the Colony of Massachusetts £50,000. The paper was made receivable for taxes, and seems to have been pretty carefully covered by special levies. Twelve years later, in 1702, however, the tempting resource was again resorted to. From 1709 to 1711, another Canadian expedition being on foot, some £50,000 of paper was issued, and was made legal tender. It is hardly necessary to say that with this step in the invariable round of paper money, the paper began to depreciate. At the same time the other colonies began to issue paper. Then followed the famous colonial "banks," which were simply batches of paper money—each batch a "bank"—loaned out to tax-payers at 5 per cent. The quantity of this rubbish set afloat in the various colonies in the course of the next twenty years was enormous. Without making any estimate of the entire amount Prof. Sumner mentions various sums which, together, amount to nearly a half million of pounds. This was not all afloat at the same time, but a large proportion was. With each new issue the difficulty of redemption increased, and after each issue the invariable demand for "more money" arose. Further emissions were finally forbidden from England, and private banks were resorted to, until these also were prohibited. One of them, however, obtained great prominence, and caused intense political excitement, which was, according to Prof. Sumner, "one great cause of the revolution." The bank was known as the Land Bank. "A number of land-owners formed a company, and mortgaged their estates to it for its notes, giving three per cent. per annum interest in merchandise, and five per cent. per annum on the principal in the same currency. The notes were payable, after twenty years, 'in manufactures of the province.'" This wild scheme, which seems to have been the prototype of the modern labor reformer's and socialist's bank, actually issued £35,582 of its notes, which got mainly into the hands of small dealers. The royal Governor, made desperate, and, we must say, at this distance, justifiable war upon the bank, and among the enemies he aroused by this course were Samuel Adams and John Choate.

A new expedition against Canada caused the royal restriction on paper issues to be disregarded, and in 1745, there were outstanding in the New-England colonies £3,747,712, of which Massachusetts had issued £2,466,717, and a pound in paper was worth a shilling and ten pence in sterling silver.

After 1750 an effort was made to reduce the paper, and thanks to a heavy remittance from England, as a ransom to the colonies for the captured town of Louisbourg, it succeeded in part; but only in part. The outbreak of the Revolution found Massachusetts alone, or nearly alone, of all the colonies out of debt, and with the war paper "money" again became general.

The coin which had come in after resumption by Massachusetts, and partial resumption by other States, was soon driven out again by the paper money of the Confederation. The history of that currency is short and simple. It was poured upon the country in such quantities that it rapidly broke down. The first issue was made in 1775; in 1780 the paper was worth two cents on the dollar. "A barber's shop in Philadelphia was papered with it, and a dog coated with tar and the bills stuck all over him was paraded in the streets." The history of these five years is one of great suffering. The paper money wrought ruin at every turn. "If it saved the State," wrote Peletiah Webster, with a bitterness not unjustified by facts, "it has also polluted the equity of our laws, turned them into agencies of oppression and wrong, corrupted the justice of our public administration, destroyed the fortunes of thousands who had most confidence in it, enervated the trade, husbandry, and manufactures of our country, and went far to destroy the morality of our people."

Thus far the history of American currency is to a great extent the history of Government issues which have differed in many things, but not in their general effects. Among these have been depreciation in proportion to increase in quantity, a tendency to create an insatiable demand for an increase, great difficulty in redemption, and the disappearance from ordinary uses of coin of all kinds. And these effects, which were modified as the policy of the various colonies differed among each other, or at different times, were gathered in a ruinous mass and flung on the country with terrible rapidity under the Confederation.

We now come to consider a different kind of currency, still largely made up of paper, but of paper of private banks, issued under varying conditions, according to varying laws, and with diverse effects. The Federal Constitution was adopted in 1787. Within the next ten years some seventy banks had been authorized. By 1812 forty-two more had been added, and of these, one was the first Bank of the United States. It is very difficult to gather, even from the facts as digested by Prof. Sumner, any adequate idea of the operations of these banks. They seem to have been very wild. In New-England there was a bank crash in 1809, which led to the Suffolk bank system of constant redemption, the origin of which dates at about 1813. During the war of 1812–15 the New-England banks maintained specie payments, and that section contributed but little to the expenditures of the war. In other States, and particularly in Pennsylvania, extensive bank issues were resorted to. The New-England States, especially Massachusetts, drew nearly all the specie of the country to their hands, in accordance with the law which compels specie to leave States where it is demonetized and to seek regions where it is used as money. The specie thus accumulated in New-England was used in importations, and the amount of these greatly increased. A similar movement of specie took place toward Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, where, at that time, there were no banks. A like state of affairs exists to-day in California, Texas, and some of the Territories, where specie, which in New-York is not only dear but scarce as compared with paper money, is plenty. In 1814 all the banks except those of New-England suspended, and that illusory prosperity which results from irredeemable paper money began. "Business was active and prices high. * * * Small coin disappeared and tickets were used. Notes were depreciated from twenty to fifty per cent. Importations, especially of articles of luxury, increased." Even the United States Treasury could obtain nothing but bank-notes, which would not pass thirty miles from the place at which they were issued. Mr. Matthew Carey, an intellectual as well as physical progenitor of the famous "economist of our day," called this the "golden age of Philadelphia." It was really an age of dreadful shams, which brought on the crisis of 1819. Previous to this date, viz., Jan. 1, 1817, there was established the Second United States Bank, which, by enormous discounts and issues and the most reckless disregard of reserves, stimulated the expansion to the utmost. In 1819 it saw itself on the verge of ruin, and by the most violent contraction it became solvent in seventy days, "but it had ruined the community."

From the effect of the crisis of 1819 the country did not recover for fully ten years. The blow, when it came, was proportioned to the recklessness which had invited it. Rents, which, in the "golden age of Philadelphia," had been at the rate of $1,200, shrank in a few months to $450, fuel from $12 to $5 50, flour from $10 to $4 50, and wages were low on half time. But there is little need to describe in detail the distress that prevailed. It was very great and lasted a long time. When the country had partially recovered from it, the crash of 1825—proportionately lighter than that of 1819, and by no means as great as in England—again prostrated it, and it lay "under the harrow" for several years.

Prof. Sumner gives a history of the contest with the Bank of the United States, which we shall not now attempt to follow, and also an elaborate account of the great crisis of 1837, the bank crisis of 1839, and the crisis of 1857. In this connection he makes some remarks which seem to us not only among the wisest of the book, but wise enough to be constantly borne in mind. "It is a very easy method," he says, "of explaining mercantile and industrial movements to ascribe them entirely to expansions and contractions of the currency, but on a currency even nominally convertible the currency inflation does not lead off. The mania for sudden riches gets possession of the community, and the banks fall in with, aid, and stimulate it. The blame cannot be simply thrown upon the banks for 'causing' the trouble. They have a certain function to perform, and they fail to be faithful to it, and this failure takes off the legitimate check to over-speculation. Banks collect the capital of the country from the hands in which it lies idle, and transfer it to those who lack capital but could use it to advantage. Over-speculation is speculation which outstrips the capital of the country. It is the pitfall which always stands open in a new country. The banks, being thus the transfer agents through whose hands the capital passes, are the ones to know and give warning when it is used up. This they should do naturally by raising the rate of discount, and the Usury law, which makes this impossible, is fairly chargeable with a large share of the mischief which is usually ascribed to bank expansions; for, the capital passing out of the bank in the form of bank-notes and discounts, the bank has no means of profiting by the increased demand for and value of capital, save by increasing these items—that is, passing over to the most perilous forms of credit, while the public, obtaining the notes which represent capital, and those which are credit, precisely in the same form, and at first, at least, on the same terms, has no warning when the line is passed." This is a very conclusive and very important argument against the usury laws, which are, in fact, one of the most vicious and most dangerous forms of Governmental interference in private affairs. We are convinced that no system of finance in our country will ever be safe and efficient which does not include the abolition of these absurd statutes.

The account given by Prof. Sumner of the currency operations of the war will not be received with general acquiescence; but it will amply repay study. To him the substance of the war finance policy was the issue of a sufficient volume of paper money to "float" the Government interest-bearing bonds at par, and this is by no means an incomplete or an inaccurate description of the work of that eventful period. He criticises the bank suspension of 1861 as premature and unnecessary, and the making the notes of the Government "legal tender" as a measure fraught with immense evils, which have never been fully appreciated, and which were not probably considered at the time. In both these criticisms there is much that cannot be denied. The nation was misled naturally, but there is no room for doubt that it was grievously misled. And to its other difficulties, which were many, must be added, in order to get at anything like a correct conclusion, the fact that the revenues of the country were seriously hampered by the effort to make the Customs tariff "protective." To this source, perhaps, more than to any other, is to be traced the prematureness of our financial legislation during the war. The protective features of the tariff made the revenues from that source much less than they would have been, and the loss was in coin. To make up this loss the Government rushed before it would have otherwise seemed necessary into the Legal-tender act. In further explanation, it must be remembered that the country was hardly recovered from the crash of 1857, that the popular idea of the war was at first that it would be short, and then, by a natural reaction, that it would be desperate, and, finally, that the Government was in the hands of an inexperienced party, with but few practiced statesmen, and with an overwhelming burden on its shoulders.

No such excuse can be made, however, for the action of the Government since 1868, which has been as nearly fatal as anything can be in a country so strong and rich as ours. That action has been in accord with popular feeling, but it has violated every sound financial principle, and nearly every consideration of honor. "The war being ended," says Prof. Sumner, "the financial question took this form: Shall we withdraw the paper, recover specie, reduce prices, lessen imports, and live economically until we have made up the waste and loss of war; or shall we keep the paper as money, export all our specie, which has hitherto been held in anticipation of resumption, buy foreign goods with it, and go on as if nothing had happened?" For two years we tried the first alternative. For six we have been trying the second. And, eight years after the close of the war, nothing but Gen. Grant's veto has saved us from another and deeper plunge into paper issues. Yet nothing is plainer than that we can have no genuine prosperity until we retrace our steps. There is one safe currency, and only one, and that is specie. When we depart from that, when we introduce into the currency credit in an indefinable amount, and in forms not convertible, we invite disaster, and, sooner or later, the invitation is accepted.

Prof. Sumner's book is valuable as teaching this lesson, and as expounding some phases of it with great acuteness and force. It is not so complete as it ought to be, even for its present purpose, and it bears a good many signs of hasty editing. It may be, nevertheless, of great use at the present moment. Not the least important portion of it is that devoted to the history of the English Bank restriction and the Bullion report.

From this portion we append Prof. Sumner's statement of several of the doctrines established by this famous report, doctrines which we believe it is not possible to overthrow, and which can never, in practice, be ignored without great danger. They are specially important to the United States at this day.

The value of an inconvertible currency depends on its *amount* relatively to the needs of the country for circulating medium, (only to a very subordinate degree on the security on which it is based, or the credit of the issuer.)

If gold is at a premium in paper the paper is redundant and depreciated. The premium measures the depreciation.

The amount of gold in the world will suffice to perform the exchanges of the world. If there be more or less it will only affect the average level of prices the world over.

Every nation will have that portion of the stock of gold in the world which is proportioned to its trade. Each nation will have just as much as it needs.

A better and a worse currency cannot circulate together. The worse will drive out the better.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Tables for Qualitative Analysis. Philadelphia: H. C. Baird.

Theory of Arches. New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

The Sacred Poetry of Early Religions. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

Yu-pe-yas Lute. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

The Mormon Country. New-York: United States Publishing Company.

Military Biography. New-York: H. Holt & Co.

History, &c., of the Sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Prayer and Business. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

History of the American Ambulance. New-York: W. Wood & Co.

Chats with Young Women. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

DECREASE IN THE DEBT IN MAY, $4,456,838—THE MONTHLY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,213,967,900 00
Bonds at five per cent	510,279,000 00
Principal	$1,724,246,900 00
Interest	32,914,433 98
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Principal	$14,678,000 00
Interest	181,880 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$4,321,200 26
Interest	237,945 04
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$382,076,777 50
Certificates of deposit	56,050,000 00
Fractional currency	46,538,649 73
Coin certificates	33,179,500 00
Principal	$517,844,927 23
Unclaimed interest	29,834 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,261,091,027 49
Interest	33,364,093 86
Total	$2,294,455,121 35
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$81,958,979 59
Currency	11,177,703 66
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	56,050,000 00
Total	$149,186,683 25
Debt less Cash in the Treasury.	
June 1, 1874	$2,145,268,438 10
May 1, 1874	2,149,725,277 02
Decrease of debt during past month	4,456,838 92
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1873	2,550,275 47
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies—Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512,00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587 80
Interest paid by United States	22,386,691 62
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	5,095,450 06
Balance of interest paid by the United States	17,291,241 56

CONDITION OF THE LEVEES.

M. Jeff Thompson, Chief State Engineer of Louisiana, reports to Gov. Kellogg under date of the 27th of May as follows concerning the condition of the Mississippi levees: "I have just returned from a reconnaissance of the levees and crevasses on the Mississippi River in this State, and I have found that we will require a much larger quantity of earthwork than for several years to give our people any promise of safety from overflow next Spring. The tax provided to pay for the construction of new levees will not build one-third of the number actually needed, and I see no safety for the State except through the powerful hand of the United States Government, therefore I must pray you to take such steps as will present our case to the present Congress as soon as possible, as a few days delay, so near the adjournment, may deprive us of this sadly-needed aid for another year, and entail upon the present suffering thousands of our people another year of desolation and ruin. The river actually ran over about 300 miles of our levees, which will have to be raised and strengthened, and the yawning crevasses at Ashton, Bass, Point Pleasant, Buckridge, Hard Times, Disharoom, Waterproof, Green's, Glasscock's, Old River, Morganza, Morrison's, Point Manoir, Lobdell's, Hickey's and Bonnet Carre will have to be closed, besides the numerous small crevasses and the additional number of breaks that will occur from the caving of the banks when the water falls, which will have to be built up, as well as the numerous works needed on the Lafourche, Atchafalaya, Red River and Ouachita. The needs for the coming levee season will be not less than three millions of cubic yards, and it is impossible for the State to pay for one million cubic yards, and therefore this additional amount must either be left unbuilt, and the State again flooded, or the General Government will have to give us its mighty aid."

CIVIL RIGHTS IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union and American* of Friday says: "A negro barber of this city presented himself at Capt. H. Robinson's railroad ticket office, yesterday, and expressed a wish to purchase a sleeping-car ticket, which was refused by the Captain, of course. The knight of the razor and powder-puff thereupon flew into a rage and went off swearing that he knew what his 'rights' were, and that he was bound to have them. The wife of another colored barber of Nashville, in returning home from Memphis, on Wednesday, via the North-western Road, endeavored to obtain a seat in the ladies' car, from conductor Davis, who, in pursuance of orders, refused her that privilege, and requested her to go into the comfortable car which had been provided for persons of her color. She refused to obey and was so obstreperous and noisy that Davis was compelled to call upon two of his brakemen to assist him in conducting the woman to the car she should have entered at first, she struggling and kicking vigorously meanwhile, and swearing at such a rate as to establish her unfitness to occupy a seat in a ladies' car, regardless of her color. She says she is going to sue the railroad company. In the morning train which arrived here yesterday from Louisville, were five colored women, snugly stowed away between the snow-white sheets of the Pulman sleeper."

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 1.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon.

BUREAU OF COMMERCE.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Transportation, reported back a bill to provide for a Bureau of Internal Commerce, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and it was placed on the calendar.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, AND COPYRIGHTS.

Mr. WADLEIGH, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Patents, reported favorably on the bill to amend the laws relating to patents, trade-marks, and copyrights, which was passed. The bill provides that no person shall maintain an action for infringement of his copyright unless every book or article copyrighted shall bear a notification of the copyright, together with the year of entry and name of the party who took out the copyright. The bill also provides that no engravings, cuts, or prints shall be copyrighted unless they are practical illustrations, or works connected with the fine arts, but that prints or labels designed to be used for any other article of manufacture may be registered in the Patent Office on payment of a fee of $3, which shall cover the expense of furnishing a copy of the records. The Librarian of Congress is to charge $1 for recording and certifying any assignment of a copyright, or for any copy of an assignment.

MRS. GEN. CANBY'S PENSION.

Mr. OGLESBY, of Illinois, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the bill granting a pension of fifty dollars per month to Louisa A. Canby, widow of the late Gen. E. R. S. Canby, and it was passed.

THE NAVAL MONUMENT.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the bill for the completion and location of the naval monument, appropriating $25,000 therefor, and providing that it shall be placed in the public grounds of Washington, D. C., which was passed.

THE REVISED CODE.

The Chair appointed, as a Committee of Conference on the resolution to suspend the rule so that the bill to codify the laws might be transmitted to the President in print for his signature, instead of being engrossed on parchment, Messrs. Clayton, Anthony, (Mr. Conkling asking to be excused,) and Bayard.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

He also appointed, as a Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, Messrs. Morrill of Maine, Sargent, and Davis.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, and the following amendments of the committee were agreed to: Authorizing the Secretary of War to assign one of the Judge Advocates of the army to be Professor of Law at the Academy; and increasing the appropriation for a new hospital for cadets from $15,000 to $20,000. The bill was then passed.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

Mr. WINDOM called up the Indian Appropriation bill and explained the items of the bill, and said, as it came from the Committee on Appropriations, it called for $5,570,705, which was an increase over the bill as it came from the House of $504,943, the increase being made up principally of the following items: For the Apaches, $250,000; the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, $50,000; the Crows, $50,000; for incidental Indian expenses in California, $40,000, and $25,000 for incidental expenses in Arizona. The bill, as now reported, appropriated $594,000 less than the revised estimates of the department in 1873. The total amount of Indian appropriations, including deficiencies, was $7,021,117, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, $6,515,162.

The amendment of the committee, increasing the appropriation for the Indians in Arizona from $350,000 to $550,000, was agreed to after some discussion—yeas 29, nays 10.

The next amendment, to increase the appropriation for the Apaches in New-Mexico from $100,000 to $150,000, was read.

Pending discussion, at 3:35, Mr. EDMUNDS moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to, and the Senate went into executive session.

At 3:55 P. M. the doors were opened and the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment increasing the amount for the Apaches in New-Mexico was agreed to. Other amendments of the committee were agreed to as follows: Increasing the amount for the Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wachita Indians, in the Indian Territory, from $250,000 to $300,000, and striking out the provisions "that no troops shall be kept stationed on the reservations on which such Indians are located, but the northern line of Texas shall be guarded so far as possible so as to prevent the Indians from roaming into that State, or the whites from intruding on the Indian reservations, except such troops as may be necessary to preserve order;" increasing the appropriation for the purchase of flour and meal for the Crow Indians from $50,000 to $100,000; for the interest on $720,749 at five per cent., to be used for such objects as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, $36,037; provided that the Secretary be authorized to expend from the proceeds of the sales of the lands of the Great and Little Osage Indians $200,000 per annum for two years for the purchase of stock and agricultural implements, the opening of farms, erection of houses, and for the civilization and support of the Osages and of their tribal Government; increasing the amount to purchase articles for persons roaming and persons engaged in agriculture among the different tribes of Sioux Indians in Nebraska from $100,000 to $200,000; reducing the amount for the purchase of flour, bacon, and sugar for Yankton, Sioux, and Poncas, from $1,200,000 to $1,100,000; increasing the amount for general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona from $50,000 to $75,000; increasing the amount for general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California from $40,000 to $80,000; striking out the clause of the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside a reservation for the Indians roaming in Northern California upon which they may establish their homes and retain the same, and appropriating an additional sum of $5,000 for agricultural purposes thereon; striking out the clause appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of the Indian delegates who may visit Washington on business connected with their respective tribes; and inserting a provision to the sixth section, that bidders for Indian contracts shall deposit certified checks to the amount of five per cent. of their bids, forfeitable if the contracts are not executed.

The bill having been read through, and the amendments of the Committee agreed to, it was laid over till to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC MAIL CONTRACT.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, the bill reported by the Committee on Commerce, of April 17, proposing to repeal the law under which a contract was made with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for additional mail service between San Francisco and China, was recommitted to that committee.

The Senate then, at 5:30, adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, several bills were introduced and referred.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. TREMAIN, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules and non-concur in the Senate amendments to the Bankrupt law, which was agreed to.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

On motion of Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Centennial bill, providing that the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expenses attending the exhibition.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a statement to the House in reference to the bill to amend the existing Custom and Internal Revenue laws. It was apparent to the Committee, he said, that it was impossible to carry that bill through in the manner in which it had been considered in the House. He had therefore, been instructed to bring before the House, for consideration to-day, the same bill with all the amendments that were adopted in Committee of the whole up to the adjournment on Friday evening.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, asked Mr. Dawes whether he would admit an amendment taxing the sales of stocks, bonds, gold, bullion, &c., one-twentieth of one per cent., and he remarked that without endangering anybody, or depreciating any interest, that tax would produce ten or twelve millions a year.

Mr. DAWES intimated there was no machinery provided to collect such tax, and the committee was not prepared to recommend it.

Mr. SMITH, of Ohio, asked whether salt would be put on the free list, remarking that the standing votes in Committee of the Whole showed a majority in favor of it.

Mr. DAWES was understood as replying in the negative. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and intimated that if that motion was negatived he would not press the bill any further this session.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, called attention to the fact that Mr. Dawes had told the House recently that there would be a surplus revenue this year of $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 to go to the sinking fund, which would, however, still leave $22,000,000 to be provided for the sinking fund this year. He (Mr. Hawley) wanted to know whether Mr. Dawes could assure the House that the surplus of next year would be adequate to meet the sinking fund of $29,000,000 for next year, and $22,000,000 for this year.

Mr. DAWES was understood to express a belief or hope that it would be. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that as the House was called upon to vote with its eyes shut there was no use in having the bill read. The bill, however, was read. The vote was then taken on Mr. Dawes' motion, and it was passed—yeas 177, nays 49.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, then moved to suspend the rules and add an additional section to the Tariff bill just passed, imposing a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on all sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, coin, and other securities.

The motion was agreed to without the yeas and nays, and this provision was incorporated in the bill.

The amendatory Tariff bill as passed imposes the following rates of duties:

On spun silk, on silk in the gum, and on floss silk, 35 per cent. ad valorem; on sewing silk, 40 per cent.; on lastings, mohair cloth, silk twist, &c., for buttons exclusively, 10 per cent.; on all other silk goods, irrespective of classification, 60 per cent. (the act not to apply to goods having as a component material thereof 25 per cent. or over of cotton, flax, wool, or worsted.) On all still wines imported in casks, 50 cents per gallon; do. in bottles, $2 per case, with a proviso that imported wines containing more than 24 per cent. of alcohol shall be forfeited, and that there shall be an allowance of 2 per cent. for leakage, and of 5 per cent. for breakage; on hops, 10 cents per pound; on chromate and bi-chromate of potassa, 4½ cents per pound; on macaroni and vermicelli, 3 cents per pound; on preparations similar thereto, 5 cents per pound; on nitre benzole, or oil of mirbane, 10 cents per pound; on tin in plates or sheets, and on terne and taggers tin, 1¼ cents per pound; on anchovies and sardines, 15 cents per box, 7½ cents per half box, and 4 cents per quarter box, and when imported in any other form, 60 per cent ad valorem. Yellow sheathing metal and yellow metal bolts, of which the component part of the chief value is copper, shall be deemed manufactures of copper, and pay the duty now prescribed for such, but a drawback is to be allowed for such metal used in the construction, repair, or equipment of vessels built in the United States for the foreign trade or the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific. The duty on moisic iron is to be the same as on all other species of iron of like condition, grade, or stage of manufacture. Jute butts are to pay $16 per ton, and machinery for manufactures from the same plant, except such as is now made in this country, is to be admitted free of duty for two years. Bank checks, drafts, orders, or vouchers, for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company shall pay a tax of two cents. Nothing contained in the present laws is to be construed to authorize the imposition of a stamp tax on medical articles prepared in accordance with a formula published in any standard dispensatory or pharmacopia.

The folowing articles are put on the free list:

Alizarine peas for seed purposes, quicksilver, ship-planking and handle-bolts, spars and stilts, used in the manufacture of earthen, stone, or crockery ware, and seed of the sugar-beet.

The last fourteen sections of the bill have reference to internal revenue matters. One of them allows any farmer or planter to sell, at the place of production, tobacco of his own growth and raising, at retail, directly to consumers, to an amount not exceeding $100 annually.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a section, to be also adopted in the Tariff bill, to facilitate the export of manufactured tobacco. Agreed to—yeas 160, nays 53.

This amendment gives a drawback to exported tobacco equal to the amount of the duties which have been paid upon imported licorice, which has entered into manufactured tobacco.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill requiring the various branches of the Pacific Railroad to be run and operated as a continuous line of railroad, and providing penalties for making discriminations against other companies, and debarring the Denver and Pacific Railroad, a part of the extension of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Agreed to without a division.

THE FIVE PER CENT. OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Michigan moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the collection from the Pacific Railroad Companies of the five per cent. tax of their net earnings, as provided by the sixth section of the Pacific Railroad act of the 1st of July, 1862. Agreed to without a division.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill relieving savings banks that have a capital stock from the payment of the tax on deposits, as in the case of savings banks having no capital. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

GRASSHOPPERS IN MINNESOTA.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill allowing settlers in certain counties in Minnesota and Iowa to be absent from their lands on account of the plague of grasshoppers for one year without forfeiting their rights. Passed.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the Senate Civil Rights bill for reference to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

Pending the vote Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, moved to adjourn and called for the yeas and nays. The taking of the vote occupied the time up to 4:30 o'clock, when, without action on Mr. Butler's motion, the House took a recess till 7:30 o'clock. The evening session to be for reports from the Judiciary Committee.

A SWEDISH ANNIVERSARY.

Under date of May 13, the Stockholm correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: "As I did not know that the 12th of May had any special significance in Stockholm, I was quite surprised this morning, when taking one of the little steam-boats which here replace tramways and omnibuses, to find it adorned with a flag of nearly half its own size, and every ship we crossed on our way was likewise gayly decorated with flags and colors flying from mast to deck. 'Don't you know, Sir,' the Captain of the boat replied to my inquiry as to the cause of all this brilliant display, 'to-day is the inauguration of Samuel Owen's memorial?' That accounted for it. To most Englishmen, I dare say, that would not account for anything, but in Sweden it would be just as difficult to find anybody who knew nothing about Samuel Owen as it would be in England to come across somebody to whom that name sounded familiar. Samuel Owen was one of those indefatigable pioneers whose strenuous efforts have spread over all the earth the iron net of British enterprise and British industry, and fitted link to link in the splendid chain of its triumphs. Born in England, on the 12th of May, 1774, Owen went over to Sweden in the first years of this century, with £100 in his pocket and a steadfast purpose in his mind, resolved to work and to work well. With this capital he, in 1809, found himself at the head of an engineering establishment, which soon acquired great development, and was destined to be the cradle of one of the largest trades in this country. As Miltiades' laurels prevented Themistocles from sleep, so did Fulton's Owen, and from the day he first heard of the now celebrated American's successful attempts at steam navigation, he had no rest till he saw a steamer plow the waters of the Mœlar. In 1816 the first Swedish steamer, the Witch of Stockholm, left Owen's works, but the kind of screw-propeller he had tried instead of paddle-wheels did not work quite satisfactorily, and the new ship he tried the following year was a paddle-steamer. Thirty steamers now followed in rapid succession, and when Owen closed his workshop in 1843, the supremacy of steam in the northern waters was for ever asserted. In 1874, thirty steamers in several years seems nothing, but fifty years ago it meant much in Sweden, and the name of the father of the Swedish steam-fleet, which is now inscribed on his grave, is fairly earned, and well deserved.

So, indirectly, did the working men of Stockholm think, whom I found crowding out 'in their thousands,' to use Mr. Odger's favorite expression, on their way to the New Cemetery, when I proceeded there at 6 o'clock in the afternoon to witness the ceremony. Owen's name is still, twenty years after his death, very popular with the working classes, who do not forget his strenuous efforts in the cause of temperance and his activity in improving the condition of his own work people, and inducing other employers of labor to follow his example. To-day the sons seized the opportunity of paying off, by their presence at his grave, part of their fathers' debt of gratitude to their benefactor, deputations being present from nearly all large workshops and working men's clubs of Stockholm. In fact, the working classes constituted the majority of the dense crowd that pressed round Owen's last resting-place, on which the memorial was erected, still wrapped in the veils of enormous English and Swedish flags, the Union Jack covering the pedestal. In front of the monument a narrow space was cleared, where a distinguished company had assembled, among whom I noticed the Home Minister, M. Bergström, with some other members of the Cabinet, members of both Chambers of the Diet, and Owen's widow, surrounded by her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren. The King was represented by Count Von Rosen, one of his Majesty's chamberlains. But I looked in vain for one well-known face, which everybody with me was much disappointed not to find there, that of Count Henning Hamilton, one of the best speakers of this country, who, I had been told, was to deliver the commemorative speech. Before, however, I had time to ascertain the cause of his absence the powerful chorus of the Technological Institute struck up a cantata, to which the Ode of Horace, 'Integer vitæ,' served as text, and when the last tones had died away Prof. Edland, of the Royal Academy of Science, stepped forward, unrolled a paper, and began reading aloud a speech written by Count Henning, who, as he explained, was prevented by ill health from attending in person. I regret that space does not allow me to give you a complete translation of this masterly sketch of Owen's career, his struggles, deceptions, and final victories, of which Sweden claims to share the honor with England, his unflinching energy, and the example he, the son of a working man set to working men. 'Long live the memory of Samuel Owen,' the speech concluded; the coverings fell, and a tremendous cheering arose, which only subsided when the choir took up another cantata, with which the ceremony ended and the assemblage dispersed.

The monument consists of a huge granite block, hollowed out to contain the bronze bust of Owen, with the inscription in Swedish:

'SAMUEL OWEN,
The Father Of
The Swedish Steam-Fleet
And Engineering Works.
Born In England, 1774.
Died in Stockholm, 1854.'

The pedestal is engraved on one side with the outline of a screw steamer and the date 1816, and on the other with that of a paddle steamer, and the date 1817."

THE WEYMOUTH MURDER.

The Massachusetts State detectives are still at work upon the Hanover House murder, and represent that link by link they are completing the chain of evidence against Costely. Officers Philbrick, Pinkham, and Fernald have made a thorough examination of the hotel, and found secreted in a hole in the chimney an envelope bearing the address of the prisoner and containing four pistol cartridges of precisely the same size and pattern as the one found in possession of Costely at the time of his arrest, and all of them corresponding with the one found in the head of the murdered woman. The officers have further ascertained that on the 9th ult. a man hired a buggy from the livery-stable of J. Riedel & Co., Van Rensselear place, in Boston, and on being shown the photograph of Costely, Mr. Riedel recognized it as that of his customer, who stated that he wished to visit Weymouth Landing. On his return he brought with him a valise, which certainly contained some heavy object, perhaps the tailor's goose. This he wished to leave until his return. On the afternoon of the 13th, the same man again hired a team for Weymouth Landing, returning a little before daylight on the morning of Thursday the 14th. When the buggy was washed a lady's shoe was found in it, which has since been ascertained to be the mate to the one found on the murdered woman. The cushions of the buggy were stained with what may have been the marks of blood, partly effaced, but the officers have not yet examined them, as the vehicle was out at the time of their visit.

A PLUCKY EXPRESS MESSENGER.

HE KILLS ONE OF TWO MEN WHO ATTEMPT TO ROB HIS CAR—PARTIAL SUCCESS OF THE OTHER.

On Friday night last, as the Atlantic express, which leaves Chicago at 5:15, was passing between New-Buffalo and Niles, Mich., two unknown men pried open the front door of the express car and knocked down S. B. Heath, the messenger, who was sorting his money packages for the different stations. Mr. Heath is a medium-sized man, who has been in the employ of the American Express Company for eleven years. He was alone in the car at the time, which had all its doors locked, and was lighted by a single candle. The robbers are supposed to have got upon the front platform while the train was stopping at Michigan City. Suddenly, says the Detroit *Tribune*, Heath saw a man's foot near the safe and comprehended instantly that he was in danger, but before he could raise his face so as to see that of the intruder, he was struck a violent blow on the forehead by the man standing near him, who put out the light, and, seizing a package of money, darted to and out of the front door, the lock of which was afterwards found to be forced off. Before Heath, partially stunned by the blow, could do anything to prevent the escape of the first man, he was attacked by another, who had also got into the car. A terrible struggle ensued between this fellow and Heath. The latter had a revolver in his pistol pocket, but the hammer had caught in the cloth, and for a long time he was unable to get it out. The robber had a large knife, but it slipped from his hand when he first attacked the messenger, and he did not regain possession of it. The two men closed and struggled in the darkness all over the car, each striking the other repeatedly, and endeavoring to disable his opponent. At last, after receiving some severe injuries himself, Heath, who was then underneath, succeeded in getting his revolver out, and shot the robber through the head, the ball entering near the ear. The fellow was not instantly killed, but he was disabled, and rolled off the messenger upon the floor, where he lay unconscious until the train reached Niles. The messenger, who, from the blows about the head and body which he had received from the two men, had been very badly hurt himself, and was covered with blood, became unconscious also as he fired, and knew nothing more until the train rolled over the long bridge just west of Niles. The rumbling restored him to his senses, and as the train ran into the station at Niles he called for assistance, being too weak and prostrated even to rise from the floor. The station and train men poured into the car and found Heath, covered with blood, lying on the floor. Near him was the man whom he had shot, just gasping his last. He died within a few seconds after the men at the station entered the car. He was a large, powerful man, altogether a stronger man than Heath, and but for the loss of his knife, would undoubtedly have killed the messenger very quickly. At the last advices from Niles no one had been found who recognized him, though the country in the vicinity was thoroughly aroused, and detectives from Chicago were there, including Mr. Pinkerton. Most of the express company's money was found in the safe, but one package containing $1,200 was discovered lying upon the floor, where it had been thrown in the scuffle. The front door of the express car was found to have its locks forced off, and the men had evidently entered from the front platform. So great is the noise made by the running of those heavy express trains that the forcing of the door by the robbers had been entirely unheard by Mr. Heath, and the two men were upon him before he was aware that intruders were within the car. The man who escaped carried off with him $2,700 in money, and seems to have left his companion to his fate. Where he jumped from the train has not yet been ascertained, but it was probably at Three Oaks or at Galien, station, some distance west of Niles, and through which the train, being somewhat ahead of time, ran slowly. It is thought by the railway men that he could have jumped off safely at either place. Heath did not sustain injuries of a dangerous character, though his head was badly cut and bruised, and he will be in poor shape for business for a week or so. He has been threatened with violence twice before while in the service of the company, once being shot at in his car and once being attacked in the street in Detroit at night, as he was coming from the depot. In neither case did he receive any injury or lose any money.

THE MULES TOO MUCH FOR LONG JOHN.

The Chicago City Council lately appointed a special committee to examine the sewers, &c., and Friday last they undertook the labor. During the trip "Long John" Wentworth invited the party to see some water privileges on his farm. The great granger had a number of mule-teams ready, and into these the visitors stowed themselves. An unfortunate accident happened to some members of the party on returning to continue the trip. The vast granger led the van with a mule-wagon, containing, besides himself, Postmaster McArthur, Aldermen Hildreth and Murphy, and a "mule-tamer." On approaching the railway crossing, part of the harness became detached, and the mules ran off, making splendid time—for mules. The driver pulled at the reins with might and main. "Long John," who was in his shirt-sleeves, and looking peculiarly happy, also seized hold and put his 300 pounds to the weight hanging on the mules' mouths. But the perverse animals kicked up their heels the more, and went off scampering down the declivity on the further side of the track. Aldermen Hildreth and Murphy dropped out at the rear of the wagon and escaped unhurt. The driver was thrown headlong into the ditch, receiving somewhat severe bruises. Mr. Wentworth next turned a somersault in the air, and lay prostrate on the roadside. Several of the occupants of the other "rigs" hurried up, expecting to find "Long John" a corpse. Fortunately he escaped without a broken limb, although one of the wheels had passed over his stomach and another over his right thigh. Upon picking himself up, he tenderly rubbed his "poll," as if to make sure that it was sound enough to enable him to run for Congress on the granger's ticket. Gen. McArthur held on to the wagon, hoping that "the gay coursers" would stop short in their wild career. He "went it alone" for a couple of hundred yards, and was then thrown out. When the others of the party came up the General was in a swoon. Dr. Ben Miller bathed his head with cold water, and used every exertion to bring him round. In few minutes Gen. McArthur recovered his senses, but was scarcely able to move on account of injuries sustained to his back. He was removed in a buggy to the hotel near at hand, and was cared for by Dr. Miller. Upon returning to Mr. Wentworth it was found that he was so severely bruised and shaken as to necessitate his removal home, which was done by Mayor Colvin.

A WOODEN RAILWAY IN WISCONSIN.

A Wisconsin paper says that D. R. W. Williams is driving work on the Tomah and Chicago Narrow-gauge Railroad from Wauzeka to Reedstown, and it is expected that trains will be running over that portion of the road by the middle of September. The rails used are maple, which are sawed out 3½ by 5 inches; these are gained into the ties, and fastened at the ends with dowel-pins, the gains in the ties being made a trifle larger than will admit the rails, and on either side of the rail are driven wedges in opposite directions. These maple rails are obtained at a cost of $15 per thousand feet. It is estimated that the maple rail will last over one year without repairs, and that the interest on capital invested in iron rail would relay a track every twelve months. Last Fall, on the Elkader Road, in Iowa, a portion of the track was laid with maple rails, and an examination made of them this Spring shows that they have not been injured by use.

ANOTHER HEROIC ENGINEER.

A telegram from Council Bluffs, Iowa, says that on Friday morning last, as an extra stock train on the Red Oak Branch of the Burlington and Missouri Railway was nearing Farragut, Jack Evans, the engineer, discovered a small child on the track, about sixty yards distant. The engine was reversed and the brakes applied, but the engineer knew that the train could not be stopped in time to save the child. Evans ran out upon the cow-catcher, and when the train had reached within about ten feet of the child he made a flying leap, caught the child in his arms, and both rolled into the ditch in time to escape the train, which was running at fifteen miles an hour. The child, one year old, was uninjured. The engineer sprained his ankle, and was considerably bruised, but not seriously injured.

PHILADELPHIA PENAL STATISTICS.

The Philadelphia *Record* says: "With reference to the penal statistics of the community the Board of Prison Inspectors recently reported that during the year 1873 there had been received 19,936 prisoners, an increase of 354 over the preceding year. Of this number, 707 were sentenced to hard labor, being an increase of 116 over the previous year. The expenses of the prison for the year were $126,683 50, against $137,429 50, for the year 1872, being a decrease of $10,745. The receipts from labor were $21,795 39. It is rather remarkable that with an increase of prisoners there was a decrease in the amount of expenses for maintaining them."

NORTH CAROLINA WALNUT.

The Newbern *Republic* reports that an enterprising carpet-bagger, named Curtis, with his family, from Yankee land, arrived at McDowell County, N. C., several weeks ago, in pursuit of health, &c., and that being impressed with the value of the black walnut and other timber situated in that locality, he soon completed arrangements for conducting a profitable business. Mr. Curtis is now not only paying the people of McDowell County a good price for their trees, but is giving employment to numbers of men and teams in preparing and transporting the lumber for shipment. Fifty car-loads are en route, with more to follow.

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND.

THE "CASTLE GARDEN" OF LONDON.

EMIGRATION TO NEW-ZEALAND—WHAT THE COLONIAL AUTHORITIES ARE DOING—THE NEW EMIGRANT DEPOT.

The efforts made by the authorities of the British Australasian colonies to direct emigration to their shores seem to be more vigorous than is commonly supposed. The London *Times* gives us some idea of what the official agents are doing in that city to provide for the comfort of the emigrants at the port of departure. Referring to a depot recently established in the suburbs of London, the *Times* says:

"When the Home Government had complete charge of emigration to the British colonies, it was customary to provide for the passengers a depot at the port of departure, where they could be received pending unavoidable delays. But since the colonies themselves have become seized of their own Crown lands, and so of the funds from which emigration expenses were wont to be defrayed, the effect of decentralization of the emigrant system has been that this kind of provision has not in all cases been made, but emigrants have often had to shift for themselves on arriving at their port until the vessel could be made ready to receive them. At Plymouth this has not been so, and a fine range of buildings under the guns of the citadel now represents a depot which for twenty years has served to receive the emigrants dispatched as well by her Majesty's Commissioners as by the Agents General of the several Australian colonies. The Agent General of New-Zealand has made arrangements with Mr. Arthur Hill, the contractor to whom the Plymouth buildings belong, in virtue of which the old Brunswick Hotel, on Blackwall quay, has been fitted up as a depot for emigrants. At present the New-Zealand Government is dispatching emigrants from London at the rate of two or three thousand per month; and as the emigrants allotted to each particular vessel arrive from the rural districts, they are received in this depot and maintained, free of expense, till the ship drops out of the dock and takes in her passengers by coming alongside the pier in front of the house. The new arrivals are carefully inspected by the medical officer who will sail with them, and he at once eliminates any persons whose embarkation might, from their disorders, be dangerous to their companions or themselves. The dispositions of the house have been made to correspond to those on the ships to which the depot forms, as it were, an introduction. The rooms are divided by upright boards into bunks, and the berths are in pairs, one above the other. In the rooms allotted to families, curtains of a coarse material but neat pattern are hung across each bunk, so as to part off every family by itself. The largest of this class of dormitories would contain twenty couples and their children. The largest of the rooms for single men makes up berths for ninety-two. All the partitions are of movable boards running in grooves, and all the boards are taken out and, like the floors, thoroughly scrubbed on the departure of each ship-load of emigrants. The beds are stuffed with cocoanut fibre—a material which is more expensive than flock, but which, it is worth knowing, does not harbor insects. Every floor is provided with lavatories, every window has one pane fitted with perforated zinc. In other respects, also, the arrangements for ventilation are excellent. A door on the first floor leads to the sleeping apartments for single women, and, on being locked, completely shuts off this part of the establishment from the rest. The girls sleep, in charge of the same matron who will go out with them, in two large dormitories, which provide accommodation for eighty-four persons each. On the ground floor is the great dining and keeping room, where 350 persons mess at once. From its long bay-window it commands a view of the wide reach of the Thames. A smaller dining-room is assigned to the girls who are going out by themselves. In these rooms the rations are served, the emigrants being first divided into messes of eight or ten, and regard being had in the division to national and other preferences. A captain of the mess is chosen, and he, on proceeding with the proper label to the wicket at the entrance of the kitchen, is supplied with a gallon of tea for a mess of eight, or at dinner time with a 6-pound joint of meat and potatoes. Bread, butter, and the usual condiments are liberally provided, and oatmeal may be taken instead of tea. When the dining-room was visited, the emigrants seemed by their air of comfort to belong to no dejected portion of the working class. They were occupied in reading, sewing, letter writing, and the care of their children. Comparatively, there were but few who sat listlessly with their hands before them. The girls' room was that in which the labor of letter-writing was most ardently pursued. The places of birth assigned to the emigrants in the register are various, and somewhat misleading. A great many, for instance, appear to have come from Ireland; but in these cases there will generally have been in the meanwhile a residence in England for some time, or the emigrants would not go from the port of London. One man is described as a German; another, thirty-eight years of age, and accompanied by his wife and six children, as a Russian. Forfar, Kincardine, Ayr, and other Scottish counties are enumerated; in England the farm laborers of several counties—for instance, Kent, Sussex, Berkshire, Warwick, Wilts, and Lincoln—enter the list, but without any special preponderance of Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, or Norfolk, although the depot master, Mr. Watson, states as the result of conversations with the men that many of them are locked-out laborers. Less numerous than the laborers are the artisans—blacksmiths, carpenters, an engine-driver, a printer, a worker in the construction of telegraphs. Some are described as 'farmers;' there are several miners and railway porters. The girls are dairy-maids, machinists, dressmakers, and (in an overwhelming proportion) domestic servants. In the basement beneath the keeping-room there is an extensive cellarage, and the former home of wine-bins has been adapted into a laundry, where the women are allowed to wash for their families, with hot water provided by the contractor from a steam-boiler."

SALE OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, IN LONDON.

Yesterday, says the London *Telegraph* of May 21, Messrs. Chinnock, Galsworthy & Chinnock sold by auction, at the Mart, Tokenhouse yard, Her Majesty's Theatre, a number of houses and shops in Pall Mall, the Opera Arcade, &c., together with the United Hotel and Clergy Club, Charles street, Haymarket. By the particulars of sale it appeared that the property was disposed of by direction of the trustees of Mr. E. H. Holloway. There were twenty-one lots, the first being the theatre. It is held, under lease by Earl Dudley, as assignee of Mr. Benjamin Lumley, and producing a present net income of £1,171 14s. per annum until Michaelmas, 1891, when the lease expires, and the purchaser will be entitled to possession for the remainder of a term expiring in 1912, when the estate falls to the Crown. The auctioneer having drawn attention to the high character of the property, invited biddings, and £15,000 was offered. Almost immediately afterwards £20,000 was bidden, and the offers advanced by £1,000 each up to £27,000. There was then a pause, whereupon the auctioneer said the sale was bona fide, and there would be no reserve. The bidding then rose to £31,000, at which sum the theatre was knocked down to Mr. Last, solicitor, who, it was understood, bought for a principal whose name did not transpire.

The Opera Arcade property, held under the same terms of lease as the theatre, (an unexpired term of thirty-eight years,) was next offered. Nos. 3 and 4 Pall Mall, sold for £4,500 each, and Nos. 5 and 5½ for £4,000 each. Thirteen lots, consisting of shops in the Opera Arcade, were next offered, and eight of these lots were sold for £8,680, five of the lots being withdrawn. The remaining portion of the property, consisting of the United Hotel and Clergy Club, comprising Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 Charles street, and 71 Haymarket, was next offered. The first bid was £10,000, which at once rose to £20,000, and ultimately the property was sold for £27,000, Mr. Cooper, solicitor, being the purchaser. The entire proceeds of the sale amounted to £83,680.

THE ESTATE OF GEN. THOMAS A PLAINTIFF.

The Chief Justice is to be in Richmond, Va., to hold the Circuit Court with Judge Bond on Wednesday, and the case of Thomas' Administrator vs. The Exchange Bank et al., is set for trial on that day. The facts are briefly these: Gen. George H. Thomas, who occupied so conspicuous a position in the Union army during the late war, was, prior thereto, the owner of fifty shares of stock in the Exchange Bank. During the war all the assets of the bank were converted into Confederate money, and it became insolvent. After the war Gen. Thomas instituted this suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Directors of the bank, charging that this conversion of the good assets of the bank into worthless Confederate money was a breach of their duty, and claiming that they were liable to make good to him the value of his stock. Messrs. Johnson and Royal represent the plaintiff, while the defendants are represented by Tazewell Taylor and Judge Scarburg, of Norfolk, and James Alfred Jones, of Richmond. It is expected that the argument will be very elaborate and very interesting.

COMING EVENTS AT YALE.

The following are the dates of some of the most important events of the remainder of the college year at Yale:

Friday, June 19—At the chapel, the De Forest prize speaking.

Saturday, June 20—Opening of the Summer exhibition of the Yale Art School.

Sunday, June 21—Baccalaureate sermon by President Porter.

June 22, 23, and 24—Freshman base-ball tournament on the Union Grounds at Boston.

Tuesday, June 23—Presentation day. In the morning, class oration and poem in the chapel. In the afternoon, the histories on the college green. In the evening, the senior promenade concert at Music Hall.

Tuesday, June 23—Anniversary of the Sheffield Scientific School.

Wednesday, June 24—Annual meeting of the Alumni and class reunions.

Wednesday, June 24—Boat race at Saltonstall, between the amateur Atlantas and the Yale University crew. Also, single-scull race for a prize of $50, and one for six-oared shells.

Wednesday, June 24—Semi-centennial anniversary of the Yale law department, at Centre Church. Addresses by Judge Edwards Pierrepont and Ex-President Woolsey. Chief Justice Waite will preside.

Thursday, June 25—Commencement

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 1.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for June 2: Nos. 53, 56, 57, 33, 47, 52, 59, 62.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
38—Canadian Bank of Com. vs. Van Rossum.
40—Goold vs. Martin.
48—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
67—Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Murray.
76—Shotwell vs. Smith, impleaded.
79—King vs. King.
118—Greaves vs. Gonge.
122—Peterson, Administrator, vs. Beebe.

Nos.
124—Vandervoort vs. Little.
127—Blain, Executrix, vs. Brown, Executrix.
138—Manhattan Savings Inst. vs. Dodge.
154—Flint vs. Barre.
173—Bainbridge, &c., vs. Arthur, &c.
176—Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.
182—Hebberd vs. Crocker.
Call 189— —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
19—Eagle vs. Smith et al.
20—Same vs. Same.
23—Bracken vs. Emmons.
31—Woodbridge vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
36—Murphy et al. vs. Wheeler et al.
37—Murphy et al. vs. Dickinson et al.
38—Murphy et al. vs. Gamble.
50—Wetmore vs. Condee et al.
51—Swords vs. Bennett.
52—Doyle vs. Olwell et al.
54—Potter vs. Coulter.
55—Scott et al. vs. Honeywell et al.
56—Vose vs. Milwaukee & St. P. R. R. Co. et al.
57—The Mayor, &c., N. Y., vs. Devlin et al.
58—McMenamy et al. vs. Farrell.
59—Collison vs. Hopkins et al.
60—Caldwell vs. Commercial Warehouse Co.
61—Oertel et al. vs. Jacoby et al.
62—Hoffman vs. Treadwell et al.
63—Wolf vs. Hart.
64—Andrews vs. Vreeland et al.
65—Mehrbach et al. vs. Kiernan.
66—Dovey et al. vs. Liftchild et al.
67—Whittemore et al. vs. Stieglitz, Assignee.
68—Reed et al. vs. Bouvier et al.
69—Mills et al., Executors, vs. Coleman et al.

Nos.
70—Reed et al. vs. Bouvier et al.
71—Helmbold vs. Helmbold.
72—Bonche et al. vs. Flamant et al.
73—De Venoge et al. vs. Flamant et al.
74—Sargent Manufac'g Co. et al. vs. Frazer, &c.
75—Nassau Bank vs. Young et al.
76—Taylor vs. Thomas.
77—Doughty vs. Hamann et al.
78—Barry vs. Genin.
79—Warner vs. Murphy.
80—Stephens vs. Stephens et al.
81—Clark, Administratrix, &c., vs. Griswold.
83—Pool vs. Stevens.
84—Lee vs. Lee et al.
85—Hynes vs. Mooney et al.
86—Harrington vs. Gomperts.
87—Mackay vs. Blue R. R. R. Co., S. C. et al.
88—White vs. Eagle Paper Collar Co.
89—Thomson vs. Beman et al.
90—Guidet vs. Cohen.
91—Foster et al. vs. Beman et al.
92—Weir vs. Vail et al.
93—Squirers, Executor, et al. vs. Genin et al.
95—Dater, Surrogate, Executor, &c., vs. Tallman et al.
96—Gilbert vs. Coburn et al.
97—Whitlock vs. Casanoba et al.
98—Barry vs. Brune et al.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1588—Perringer vs. Wengenroth.
2016—Murphy et al. vs. Haswell.
954—Bruce et al. vs. Zschoch et al.
884—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1278—Maxwell vs. Third Avenue R. R. Company.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1668—Curtiss et al. vs. Kendrick.
90—Dobson by guardian vs. Elias et al.
3124— —— vs. ——.

Nos.
1636—Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Co. vs. Hannan.
1822—Prankard vs. Prankard et al.
266—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1206—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.
1902—Bres vs. Veit.
896—Bowman & Co. vs. Keenan et al.
436—Smith vs. the Mayor, &c.
2028—Reade et al. vs. Cohen et al.
1344—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Av. C. R. R. Co.
1680—Hall vs. Glass.
1906—Cowing vs. Cassidy.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1593—Dusenbury vs. Fisher.
518—Williams vs. Newenger.
467—Herman vs. Dues et al.
1575—Wild et al. vs. Bowns.
1648—Moore vs. Husted.
1571—Cushman et al. vs. Brundrett et al.
1579—Zimmerman vs. Hunt et al.
1728—Keller vs. Lantz.
731—Edy vs. Persch.
1283—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
1697—The Quebec Bank vs. Menzel.

Nos.
1719—Redmond et al. vs. Belden et al.
1737—Knowles vs. Berrian et al.
1747—Covert vs. Berrian, Executor, &c.
1763—Simons vs. Cohen.
1677—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.
2815—Sillcocks et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3127—Green vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2489—Driscoll, Administrator, vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2549—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
873—Morey vs. Safe Deposit Co.
88—Gonzales, Admin'ix, vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
673—Morey vs. Met. Gas-Light Co.
1508—Haswell vs. Coursen.
1647—Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.
851—Ronalds vs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
917—Egbert vs. Heffelsheimer.

Nos.
1663—Thompson vs. Parker.
1875—Demarest vs. Demarest.
620—Knox vs. Hexter.
911—Clarkson vs. Brevoort.
379—Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
671—Prouty vs. Payne.
858—Bruff vs. Ward et al.
461—Puleston et al. vs. Bookstaver.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
882—Tiecke vs. Schomdorf et al.
868—Sander et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
398—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. Society.
653—Petrie vs. Poillon.
1822—Koehler vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
952—National Steam-ship Co. vs. Zung.
1006—Hunt vs. Marshall.

Nos.
1024—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1036—Waters vs. Austin et al.
1032—Thuring vs. Barst.
730—Urbschus vs. Doughaday.
650—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
476—Finning vs. Mallory.
874—McCourt vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
632—Claflin et al. vs. Meyer.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
2219—Huguenot Nat. Bank vs. Studwell.
4072—Cowan vs. The Mayor.
3883—Booth vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
3571—Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.
4078—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.
1617—Caylus vs. Beebe.
4072—Lane vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
104—Dymond vs. Gillies.
3998—Oberle vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
4042—Curtis vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.

Nos.
4043—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
4050—Drake vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
2173—Upton vs. Bedlow.
4051—Diossy vs. Gross.
2080—Angevine vs. Sandford.
4048—Byrne vs. The Mayor, &c.
4079—Green vs. Lane.
1662—Hammond vs. O'Hara.
1783—Shaw vs. Babcock.
1057—Devlin vs. Costello.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
4121—Dungee vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
2610—Graff vs. Knox.
1682—McFall vs. Irving.
2709—Coleman vs. Cary.
4070—Hastings vs. The Mayor, &c.
4062—Babcock vs. The Mayor, &c.
4158—Vandewater vs. The Mayor, &c.
1477—Van Slyck vs. Strater.

Nos.
2750—Furlong, Administrator, vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Co.
2058—The D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co. vs. Bayland.
2759—Warner vs. Zabriskie.
2740—Hase vs. Baker.
2741—Warner vs. Felt.
2742—Vredenburgh vs. Chiles.
2744—Smith et al. vs. Bragin et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
4625—Manning, Adm., et al. vs. Niver et al.
4317—Kolle, Jr., vs. Galdin.
1459—Preston vs. Waitzfelder.
3101—Adrain vs. Henry et al.
4800—Stirling vs. Nicolai.
4847—Budd vs. Forkel.
4748—Lynch vs. Lalor.
5211—Scofield vs. Davis.
5006—Bearup et al. vs. The M. M. & C. Co.

Nos.
5118—Oppenhym vs. Stone.
5046—Ranges et al. vs. Schneider.
4631—McAuary vs. McDonald.
5190—Wertheimer et al. vs. Rosenberg.
5162—Lee vs. Wehle.
4565—Allen vs. Beamish.
5041—Fraser vs. McAlear.
5255—Katz vs. Maher.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
4587—Kendall vs. Dewey.
4525—Woods et al. vs. Bonneville.
4936—Colt vs. Hotchkiss et al.
4923—Terrell vs. Otis et al.
4972—Atwood vs. Butler et al.
4982—Lynch vs. Beach.
——Tweed vs. Michaux.
4181—Stuart vs. National Mechanics Banking Association.

Nos.
5079—Klein vs. Bary et al.
5084—Brede vs. Weber.
5086—Steuger vs. Metzgar.
5087—Fisher vs. Barr.
5088—Mackenzie et al. vs. Schneider.
5089—Burke vs. Hergell.
5091—Shaw et al. vs. Doscher.
1808—Stratton vs. Davidson.
4262—Wheat vs. Michaux.
2944—Shiels vs. Herman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
4294—Weber, Administrator, vs. Wald Mutual Life Insurance Company.
4994—Dunworth et al. vs. Newman.
5882—Dwyer vs. Mendelsohn et al.
5352—Frolich vs. Loftus.
4341—Cassidy vs. Brady.
4948—Reinke vs. C. P., N. and E. R. R. Co.
3641—Halligan et al. vs. Gregory.

Nos.
4637—Haufman vs. Tiefel.
4308—Kearney vs. Volkenning.
5055—Murrell vs. Frost.
4653—Glung vs. Avenue C Railroad Company.
5093—O'Donnell vs. Flanagan.
5094—Stein vs. Ehrhardt.
5095—Harlow vs. Quinn.
5096—Powelton Coal and Insurance Company vs. Mason Manufacturing Company.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

George Williams, robbery.
Franz Pospischie, rape.
William Dick, felonious assault and battery.
James H. Heavey, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Kiernan, felonious assault and battery.
Selina Hutchins, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Garvy, felonious assault and battery.
John Pell and Samuel Jackson, burglary.
Sarah P. Kirk, grand larceny.
William Carrire, grand larceny.
Francis B. Dye, grand larceny.
Daniel Dorgan and James McCarron, grand larceny.
Timothy Purcell, grand larceny.
Peter Foley and Edward Morris, grand larceny.
George Bell, larceny from the person.
William Stone, larceny from the person.
Abraham M. Francis and David Tuns, false pretenses.
John Ellenburger, concealed weapons.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY DISMISSED.

Bowery National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.—Plaintiff sued, as assignee of the Hamer Wood Pavement Company, to recover for paving Second and Sixth avenues. It appeared that the [illegible] the certificate of the Water Purveyor. This defect the court held to be fatal and gave judgment in favor of defendant.

John H. Strahan for plaintiff; D. J. Dean and H. J. Forker for the City.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Smith vs. Minton; findings settled.
Bixby vs. Smith; memorandum.
Kahn vs. Cragin; Marvin vs. Prentice; settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Herener vs. Bliss et al.; case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Delavan vs. Simonson et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Luddington et al. vs. Miller; motion denied.

Randall vs. Dusenbury, &c.; findings of fact and conclusions of law settled and filed.

Fuller vs. Hammill; motion denied without costs.

Roberts vs. White et al.; motion denied. See memorandum.

Epstein vs. Brice; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs. See memorandum.

Boylan vs. Cooke; motion denied.

Huff vs. Huff; matter sent back to Referee to report on the issues raised by defendant's answer.

De Camp vs. Mackinley; motion granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Astor vs. the Mayor, &c.; findings of fact and decision filed. See opinion.

The American Medicine Company vs. Kessler; upon presentation of an engrossed copy of the case as settled, the case will be ordered on file.

Rawson vs. the Columbia Iron and Manufacturing Company; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Field vs. Leavitt et al.; motion denied. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Henry Dudley et al. vs. Gottlieb Grissler et al.; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Eben Goodwin vs. David Hirsch; exceptions sustained, verdict set aside and new trial ordered, with costs to the defendant to abide the event; opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Robert G. Gregg vs. William F. Howe et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellants to abide the event. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Shepherd F. Knapp, Receiver, vs. Walter Roche; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

Fisk Pavement and Flagging Company vs. Charles E. Evans; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event, unless plaintiff stipulates to deduct from the judgment the sum of $57 50 and interest from March 6, 1872; upon so stipulating judgment to be affirmed, but without costs of appeal to either party. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Leopold Mendelson et al. vs. Jacob Stout; judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

The Color Printing and Attachment Company vs. John W. Brown; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated, and new trial granted, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Charles Eten vs. Cornelius W. Luyster; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Benjamin M. Stilwell vs. Eugene Kelly, impleaded, &c.; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Monell.

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company vs. Lewis S. Benedict et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Benjamin Whitworth et al. vs. The Erie Railway Company; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

John C. Ham vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellants to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Curtis and Chief Justice Monell.

Robert A. Robertson vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; exceptions sustained, verdict set aside, and new trial ordered, with costs to the plaintiff to abide event. Opinion by Judge Curtis and Chief Justice Monell.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Ayres vs. Dutch; Skaats vs. The Mutual Insurance Company of New-York; motions denied. See opinions.

Harris vs. Maginn; order settled.

Polland vs. Polland; divorce granted.

Canning vs. Canning; application for divorce denied. Cause must be tried by a jury.

In the matter of Killam; report wanted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Lieber vs. Marks; Gahagen vs. Guardian Trust Life Insurance Company. Memorandum.

Fuller & Co. vs. Hunt & Co.; allowance granted to each defendant.

Super vs. Fargo; motion for Receiver denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Presiding Judge Robinson and Judges Larremore and J. F. Daly.

First National Bank of Lyons vs. The Ocean Bank of the City of New-York; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Nauss vs. Feldman, judgment reversed; Troxall vs. Haynes, order reversed and report of Referee confirmed, with leave to sue; Wheeler vs. McCabe, judgment affirmed; Sherman vs. Mawee, order affirmed with costs; Richardson vs. Kroff & Moses, judgment affirmed; The People, &c., vs. Hickey and eight others, case on forfeited recognizances, order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Company vs. Wheeler, judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event; De Rondes vs. Oberstead, judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event; Kumnerlee vs. Gosham, judgment affirmed; Berg vs. Narragansett Steam-ship Company, judgment affirmed; Stern vs. Nusbaum, judgment reduced to $53 05, and affirmed for that amount; Schemmel vs. The Erie Railway Company, judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event; Smith vs. Cooley, judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event; Judge J. F. Daly concurring in opinion; The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Dick, judgment affirmed. Opinions by Judge Larremore.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 1, 1874.

There was a small trade in horned Cattle on Saturday last at Weehawken Yards; 21 car-loads were on sale, the greater part of which were sold off at 10¾c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights 5¾ to 8 cwt. The lots unsold at noon were forwarded to One Hundredth Street Yards, where they were sold. On yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards trade in Beeves was fair at 10½c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights from 5½ to 9 cwt. strong. The Cattle to hand were all sold off when the market closed at noon. Trade on this forenoon was slow at Harsimus Cove at 10c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights from 5½ to 8½ cwt. When the markets closed at noon several herds remained unsold. Milch Cows slow of sale from $38@$67 50 ₱ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals not quoted. Calves very slow from 5¼c.@6c. ₱ ℔. Sheep sold generally in large lots, and yet were slow of sale at low rates, being from 5¾c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔. Lambs sold in small lots from 10½c.@12c. ₱ ℔. Live Hogs were not quoted. City dressed opened slow on a weak market from 7⅜c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At Weehawken Yards—Westheimer & Williams sold 112 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 62 good Iowa Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., strong; 54 Cherokee Steers, corn-fed in Illinois, at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. G. Williams sold for self 21 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—Burchard & Merritt sold for Haydon & Co. 120 generally good Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. H. Valentine sold for self 17 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. G. A. Vail sold for self 30 Michigan Steers from common to fair from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. G. Williams sold for self 76 Illinois and Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. Siegel & Moses sold for selves 439 Illinois Steers from fair to good, from 11c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt. to 8 cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 111 generally good Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 25 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 8½ cwt. T. Gillies sold for self 281 fair Illinois Steers from 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 60 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., strong; 10 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; 60 choice Illinois Steers from 12c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 9 cwt., strong. T. C. Eastman sold for self 45 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; 145 fair Illinois Steers at 11⅝c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 136 generally good Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 234 fair Missouri Steers from 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weights from 7¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for selves 297 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. T. Carey sold for self 28 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 26 good Illinois Steers, from 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. H. Meyer sold for S. W. Allerton & Co. 90 coarse Missouri Steers, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 91 generally good Missouri Steers from 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 217 still-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt. C. Kahn sold for self 95 still-fed Ohio Steers, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were sold in part as follows: W. O. Dudley sold 97 Missouri and Cherokee Steers, the latter corn-fed in Missouri, from 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt., scant; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11⅝c. ₱ ℔., and $1 off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 116 coarse but fat Colorado Steers from 11¾c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6¼ to 7½ cwt.; 84 generally good Illinois Steers from 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. W. Thompson sold 138 mixed Missouri and Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 7 to 8½ cwt. Toffey & Sons held on sale 120 Texan Steers. J. N. Pidcock sold 93 Sheep, weight 8,460 ℔s., at 6⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 21 Lambs, weight 1,240 ℔s., at 9c. ₱ ℔. Kase & Sons sold for week ending May 30, 1874, 134 Sheep from 6¼c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.; 1,662 Lambs from 10c.@12½c. ₱ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—1 car-load of Sheep was sold on private terms.

At Forty-eighth Street Beef Market.—J. N. Pidcock sold 1,428 Sheep, weight 117,750 ℔s., from 6½c. to 6¾c. ₱ ℔., all in large lots. Hume & Elliott sold 356 Sheep, weight 27,820 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 242 Sheep, weight 18,060 ℔s., at 5⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 158 Sheep, weight 13,330 ℔s., at [illegible] ₱ ℔.; 625 Sheep, weight 55,880 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 13 Lambs, weight 750 ℔s., at 10¾c. ₱ ℔.; 64 Lambs, weight 3,695 ℔s., at 10¾c. ₱ ℔.; 80 Lambs, weight 4,460 ℔s., at 11c. ₱ ℔., and $10 off the lot; 354 Lambs, weight 20,810 ℔s., at 11c. ₱ ℔.; 275 Calves, weight 37,308 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 120 Calves, weight 17,010 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔. Also, sold for week ending May 30, 1874—3,780 Sheep, for $21,460 60, average per head, $5 67; 1,301 Lambs, for $6,671 55, average per head, $5 12; 1,532 Calves and Veals, for $13,970 61, average per head, $9 12. J. Kirby sold, for week ending May 30, 1874, 2,520 Sheep and Lambs, for $15,994 07.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove, for week ending May 30, 1874: 4,970 head of Horned Cattle, 10,264 Sheep, 15,056 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards, for week ending June 1, 1874: 3,083 head of Horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 351 Calves, 39 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards, for week ending May 30, 1874: 8,742 Sheep and Lambs, 58 Cows, 686 Veals and Calves; fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,142 Sheep and Lambs, 535 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fourth Street Hog Yards, for week ending May 30, 1874: 24,575 Hogs, 3,296 Sheep, 1,385 Veals; fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 7,060 Hogs, 56 Calves, 16 Bulls.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1.—Cattle active; receipts, 5,000 head; market firm, with advancing tendency; liberal sales at, for fair to choice Steers, $5 25@$6; extra, $6 25@$6 40; Texans, $4 25@$5; Stockers, $4 25@$4 50; shipments, 3,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; market fairly active, firm and unchanged at $4 75@$5 40 for poor to medium; $5 50@$5 75 for good to choice; shipments, 9,000 head. Sheep active; receipts, 500 head; prices firm at $3@$5 75 for shorn; $4 50@$7 25 for wooled.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Cattle moderately active; prices firmer; sales, 2,500 head, at $7 50@$7 75 for Extra State and Western Steers; $6 25@$7 for fair to good; $5@$6 for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 66,000 head, at $5@$6 75. Live Hogs in fair demand; sales, 5,000, at $8 75@$9.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1300 West. Union.... 73
2300 do........ 73⅛
100 do......s. 73⅛
100 do......b3. 73¼
900 do........ 73¼
300 do......b3. 73
1300 do........ 73⅛
500 do........ 73⅛
300 do........ 73⅛
700 do......s3. 73¼
900 North-western.... 40⅛
400 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 98⅛
100 do........ 98⅛
5 do........ 98
100 St. Paul Pf..... 53⅛
100 Pacific Mail..... 43
1600 do........ 43⅛
600 do......s3. 43
200 do........ 43⅛
100 St. Paul........ 33⅞
200 do........ 34⅛
300 do......c. 34
100 do........ 34
200 Union Pacific..... 27⅞
100 do........ 28
100 do........ 28⅛
500 do........ 27⅞
200 do........ 28
100 do......b3. 28
100 do........ 27⅞
200 Atlantic & Pa. Pf. 15¼
200 Ohio & Miss..... 24⅛

500 Erie Railway..... 33¾
500 do........ 33⅝
400 do........ 33½
400 do........ 33⅝
500 do........ 33½
600 do........ 33⅝
1800 do......s. 33¼
800 do........ 33
300 do........ 32⅞
400 do........ 33
100 do......s3. 32⅞
200 do........ 32¾
200 do........ 32½
200 do........ 32⅝
100 do........ 32⅜
100 do........ 32⅞
100 New-Jersey Cen..106¾
900 Lake Shore...... 74⅜
100 do........ 74⅛
500 do......c. 74⅜
700 do........ 74⅛
300 do......s3. 74⅛
200 do........ 74⅜
200 do......b1. 74⅛
100 do........ 74⅜
200 do........ 74
500 Toledo & Wab.... 37
200 do........ 37⅛
100 do........ 37¼
100 do......b3. 37¼
900 do........ 37⅛
300 do........ 37¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.......x. i. 117
1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'62.115½
1,000 do......12.115⅜
500 U. S. 5-20 R., '64......x. in.116½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......sml.116¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......12.118⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......x. i.116⅝

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.120⅞
2,000 do........120¾
2,000 do........120¾
3,000 do........120⅞
5,000 U.S.5-20R.'68.116⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......12.120⅜
500 do......sml.119¾
3,000 U. S. 5s,10-40, ...12.115
10,000 do......12.114¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 M's. 6s, '75... 99
9,000 Tenn. 6s, new series........ 63½
4,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d. 99½
11,000 C. & N.W. Con. C. gold.x.int. 80¼
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d. 98½
3,000 O. & M. 2d. b. c. 70
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 87⅛
2,000 do......b. c. 87¼
5,000 U. P. c. 10s, In. 81½
5,000 do........ 82
1,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G't............ 78½
1,000 Har. 1st 7s, R. 103¾
9,000 Har. 1st 7s, C. 103¾
11,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 105¾
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d. P. 98
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 82½
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d.... 83
1,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div...... 80¾
4,000 do........ 80¼
200 Phoenix Bank....100
10 Adams Ex....b. c. 107
100 do........ 107½
200 United States Ex. 67
100 do......b. c. 67
100 At. & P. Tel. b. c. 17
100 West. Un. b. c. s3. 73¼
1100 do........ 73¼
300 do......b3. 73¼
1000 do........ 73⅛
200 do........ 73
100 do......b3. 73⅛
100 do........ 73
200 do........ 73
100 do........ 73
200 do......b3. 73⅛
500 do........ 73
100 do......s3. 72⅞
1400 do........ 73
200 Pac. Mail. b. c. s60. 42⅝
100 do........ 43⅛
200 do......s3. 43
200 do........ 43
100 do........ 42⅞
100 do........ 42⅞
100 do........ 42⅞
5 N. Y. C. & Hud... 98½
50 do......b. c. 98⅛
200 do........ 98¼
100 do........ 98
100 do........ 98⅛
500 do........ 98
100 Erie Railway.b. c. 32⅞
400 do........ 33
100 do......s3. 33
200 do........ 32⅞
100 do........ 32¾
100 do........ 32⅝
26 do........ 31

100 Un. Pac....b. c. s3. 27⅞
1100 do......s3. 27¾
40 do........ 28
1200 do........ 27¾
500 do........ 27⅞
1000 do........ 27½
100 do........ 27⅝
40 N. J. Central.....106¾
100 do......b. c. 107
300 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 74⅜
500 do........ 74⅛
100 do......b3. 74⅜
2600 do........ 74⅛
300 do......s3. 74
2000 do........ 74
700 do........ 74
500 do........ 73⅞
500 do........ 73¾
1100 do........ 73⅝
1000 do........ 73⅞
100 do......b3. 73⅞
100 do........ 74
200 do........ 73¾
10 do........ 73⅝
200 do........ 73½
100 C. & R. I....b. c. c. 97¼
100 do........ 97
100 C. & N. W. b. c. s3. 40½
100 do........ 40¾
600 do......b60. 40¾
100 do......s3. 40⅜
100 do........ 40½
400 do........ 40
100 do........ 39⅞
700 do........ 40
500 do........ 40¼
200 do......s3. 40
100 do........ 39⅞
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. c. 58
300 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 33⅝
100 do........ 33½
100 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 53½
100 Chic. & Alton.....102
100 N. Y., N. H. & H.....132
100 do......b. c. 132½
200 Tol. & Wab....b. c. 37¼
300 do........ 37
100 do........ 36⅞
100 do......b3. 36⅞
600 do........ 36½
300 D., L. & West. b. c. 109¼
100 Pac. R. of M. b. c. c. 41½
50 New-Jersey...b. c. 124½
300 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 24
100 do......s3. 24

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 A. M.

1400 Western Union... 73
500 do......b3. 73⅛
2000 do........ 73¼
100 Pacific Mail...... 42⅝
500 do........ 42¾
50 Harlem......... 127
200 N. Y. C. & H... b3. 98
100 do........ 98
50 do......s3. 98⅛
100 do........ 98
3300 Lake Shore..... 73⅝
300 do......b3. 73¾
500 do........ 73¾
400 do........ 73⅝

600 Erie Railway..... 33⅝
600 Union Pacific..... 27⅛
200 do........ 27¼
100 do........ 27½
200 do......s10. 27¼
200 North-western... 40
100 Rock Island....s3. 96⅞
100 St. Paul......... 33⅝
100 Ohio & Miss....s3. 24⅛
100 Tol. & Wab....b3. 36⅝
200 do........ 36¾
100 do........ 36⅝
100 Del., Lack. & W.. 109¼
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 41⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$45,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81.116⅞
10,000 do........ 116½
5,000 U. S. 5-20R.'67.116⅜

50,000 U. S. 10-40 C..114¾
10,000 U.S.5s,C.,'81.115⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, '87.... 97
6,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 63½
4,000 O. & M. C.....b. c. 90¼
16,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 87¼
1,000 U. P. 10s, In.... 82½
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 104
2,500 C. & P. 3d..... 100
10,000 L. S. Con. R.... 97
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 105¾
1,000 W. Pacific..... 84½
3,000 M. So., S. F.... 102½
30 Fourth Na. Bank. 103
5 D. & H. C. C....b. c. 117¼
100 Am. Express...... 63½
20 do......b. c. 64
50 Wells, F. Ex. b. c. 76½
28 Adams Ex....b. c. 106
900 W. U. Tel. b. c. b3 73⅛
1100 do......s3. 73
400 do........ 73
200 do......s3. 72⅞
100 do........ 72⅞
400 do......s3. 72⅞
1500 do........ 72¾
100 do......b3. 72⅞
700 Erie.......b. c. 32½
200 do........ 32⅝
100 do........ 32¼
400 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 73⅝
1600 do........ 73½
2900 do........ 73⅜
500 do......b3. 73⅜
50 do........ 73¼
1000 do........ 73⅜

100 Harlem......b. c. 128½
100 U. Pacific. b. c. b3. 27⅜
300 do........ 27⅜
900 do........ 27¼
1100 do........ 27¼
35 C. & N. W.....b. c. 40¼
400 do........ 40½
500 do........ 39⅞
600 do........ 39⅜
300 do........ 39¾
100 N. J. Cen......b. c. 106⅝
54 do......s3. 106½
5 do........ 107
400 C. & R. I....b. c. 96¾
200 do......s3. 96¾
100 do........ 96⅝
300 do........ 96½
10 do........ 96
100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. s3. 33½
100 do........ 33½
100 do......b3. 33¼
100 C., M. & St. P. P. b. c. 53½
300 T., W. & W. b. c. s3. 36½
300 do........ 36¼
100 do........ 36¼
100 Pacific of Mo. b. c. 41¾
100 do........ 42
100 do........ 41⅞
200 do........ 41¾
100 A. & P. Pf. ...b. c. 15¾
400 Pacific Mail.....b. c. 42½
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. 97⅝
100 B., H. & E......b. c. 1¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

40 Del. & Hudson....117
200 Western Union... 72⅞
1700 do......b3. 73
300 do........ 72⅞
100 Pacific Mail...... 42⅝
100 do......s3. 42½
200 Harlem.......b3 129
400 do........ 129
600 Erie 32½
200 do......s3. 32¼
100 do........ 32⅛
100 do........ 32¼
100 do........ 32⅛
200 C., C. & I. C.... 19

1100 Lake Shore...... 73⅝
500 do......b3. 73⅝
600 do......b3. 73½
100 do......s3. 73⅜
1000 do........ 73½
100 Union Pacific.... 27⅜
400 North-western.... 39¾
100 do........ 39⅞
100 North-western P. 57⅜
300 Rock Island...... 96⅜
600 do........ 96½
200 St. Paul......... 33⅛
100 do........ 33⅛
100 Ohio & Miss....s3. 23⅞

MONDAY, June 1—P. M.

The schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as telegraphed this afternoon from the Treasury Department, *shows a further decrease in the Principal of the Debt, since May 1, of $4,456,000.* This favorable result of the Expenses and Revenues of the month of May, following a like result in February, March, and April, places the changes since July 1, 1873, the beginning of the Fiscal Year, on the right side by the sum of $2,550,000 *decrease.* The increase of Circulation (net) since that date is about $16,500,000, and the decrease of Funded Gold-bearing Stock nineteen millions.

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES—JUNE 1, 1874.

	May 1, 1874.	June 1, 1874.
Five ₱ cent. Stocks	$509,802,250	$510,279,000
Six ₱ cent. Stocks	1,214,234,500	1,213,967,900
Total Funded	$1,724,036,750	$1,724,246,900
Yearly Gold Interest	98,344,182	98,352,024
Treasury Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.	May 1, 1874.	June 1, 1874.
Greenbacks	$382,076,777	$382,076,777
Four ₱ cents	678,000	678,000
Past Due Debt	*6,164,770	*4,321,200
Accrued Interest	37,181,585	33,364,093
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Fractional Currency	47,436,621	46,538,620
Gold Notes	33,710,800	33,179,500
Total	$521,248,553	$514,159,187
Less Gold balances	90,301,952	81,958,980
Total	$430,946,601	$432,199,207
Less Currency balances	5,258,074	11,177,703
Net Circulation, &c	$425,688,527	$421,021,504
Total Debt	$2,149,725,277	$2,145,268,404

*Including 5-20s of 1862 called in and not yet presented for redemption.

The Funded Gold Stocks of the United States outstanding on the 30th June, 1873, were as follows:

Six ₱ cent. Stocks	$1,281,238,650
Five ₱ cent. Stocks	414,567,300
Called 5-20s, not presented	50,558,500
Together	$1,746,364,450

Outstanding May 31, 1874:

Six ₱ cent. Stocks	$1,213,967,900	
Five ₱ cent. Stocks	510,279,000	
Called 5-20s	3,000,000	$1,727,246,900
Funded Debt paid off since July 1		$19,117,500

Under the official order of the Treasury this morning, further sale of $5,000,000 Gold in June, to wit, $1,500,000 each on the First and Third Thursdays, and $1,000,000 each on the Second and Fourth Thursdays, the sales of Gold in the open market to-day fell to 112¼@112⅛ ₱ cent. The demand for Exchange for Tuesday's mail was slow at $4 88@$4 88½ ₱ cent., but these being above the Gold shipping rates the probability is that moderate engagements of American Gold Coin will be made for the steamers of this week, as through the previous fortnight. The trouble against anything like an assured speculation for the rise in the Gold Room is that the Coin for this demand is freely supplied from the Sub-Treasury Office. The Treasury at Washington, on the First of June Debt Statement shows that after the payments of the May Interest, most of which went to Europe, the Gold balances on hand amounts to $81,958,000, against which the outstanding Gold Notes are $33,179,000, leaving in the ownership of the Government $48,779,000.

The Stock Exchange was dull, and the prices on the Western Roads still on the decline, influenced chiefly by the marked weakness in Lake Shore Stock. New-York Central fell off ½@¾ ₱ cent., while Western Telegraph was comparatively steady. The Public Funds keep up on a continued good demand for the Registered Stocks at home, and on steady orders for the Coupon Bonds as a remittance to the other side. There was nothing new in the Railroad Bonds. Most of the Pacific Bonds, and the old issues of the Western Roads, are in fair request at steady prices. The general market for Stocks left off dull.

Closing Quotations—JUNE 1.

	Friday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	115½	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118⅜	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅞	120¾
American Gold	112¼	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88½	$4 88½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅛	97¾
Chicago and Rock Island	97⅛	96⅜
Pacific Mail	43	42½
St. Paul Common	33⅝	33⅛
St. Paul Preferred	53½	53⅜
Western Union	73	72⅞
Union Pacific	28¾	27¼
Lake Shore	74⅝	73¼
Toledo and Wabash	37⅛	36¼
North-west	40⅝	39⅞
North-west Preferred	57⅛	57¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼	109⅛
Central of New-Jersey	106¼	106
Panama	107¼	107
Erie	35⅛	32⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	24½	23¾

The Sub-Treasury paid out $151,000 Gold Interest to-day, and redeemed $22,000 Principal of the Public Debt.

The following are the Exchange Board prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	116¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	120
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	121¾	5-20 reg., '67	116⅜
5-20 reg., '62	115¼	5-20 coup., '67	120¾
5-20 coup., '62	115¼	5-20 reg., '68	116⅛
5-20 reg., '64	116½	5-20 coup., '68	120⅞
5-20 coup., '64	117¼	10-40 coup	114¾
5-20 reg., '65	116½	5s reg., '81	115⅜
5-20 coup., '65	118⅜	5s coup., '81	115⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	116 x	6s Cur., 1895-99	114⅝

And the following for the Railroad Bonds:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	103½	Lake S. Div. Bds	95
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	99	Lake S. Con. C. 1st	96
Bos., H. & E. 1st	22	Lake S. Con. C. 2d	88½
Chic. & Alt. Inc	37½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
Jol. & Chic. 1st	107	M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902	95⅝
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	50½	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	108
Chic., R. I. & P	105⅝	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
C., C., C. & I. 1st, 7s, S. F.	99⅝	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st N.	106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	88
Cen. of N. J. Con. Conv.	101	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87
Am. Dock & Imp. B.	100	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st, C.	107
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	106	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st, R	108
M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D.	91¾	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	105¾
M. & S. P. 1st I. & M. D.	76	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	102½	Harlem 1st, 7s, C.	103½
Chic. & N. W. C. Bs.	86½	Harlem 1st, 7s, R.	103¾
Gal. & Chi. Ex.		Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	91
Gal. & Chi. 2d	98½	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	90
Penin. 1st Conv.	50	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	70
Chic. & Mil. 1st	94	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	92½
Del., L. & W. 1st	104	Union Pac. 1st B.	87
Del., L. & W. 2d	105	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	78
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.	101¾	Union Pac. In. 10s	82½
Mor. & Es. 1st	103⅞	Union Pac. S. F.	69
Mor. & Es. 2d	102⅝	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	79
Morris & Es. 7s, '71	94	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	73
Erie 2d 7s, '79	98¾	P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	100⅛
Erie 3d 7s, '83	95½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105¾
Erie 4th 7s, '80	94½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	95
Erie 5th 7s, '88	x90	C. & P. Con. S. F.	97
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	98	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	99¼
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct., '75	100½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	92
D. & Sioux City 1st	94¼	Col., Chic. & I. 1st	82
D. & S. City, 2d Div.	92	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	92
Cedar F. & Min. 1st	81½	Alton & T. H. 1st	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	100	Bel. & So. Ill. 1st 8s	97
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	95¼
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	103½	T. & W. 1st St. L. D.	80
Cleve. & Tol. New B.	97	Toledo & Wab. 2d	82¼
C., P. & Ash. Old B.	100½	Gt. Western 1st, '88	93
C., P. & Ash. New B.	96¼	Quincy & T. 1st, '90	82½
Det., M. & T. Bds.	98½	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st	72½
Buff. & E. N. Bds.	96	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st	72½
Buf. & State Line 7s	97	Pekin, L. & D. 1st	72½
Kal. & W. P 1st	50		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	99¼	*100
City 6s, New	102	*102¼
Camden and Amboy	124½	125
Pennsylvania Central	96	96¼
Reading	113	113½
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	40¾	41
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	19
Northern Central	34½	35
Lehigh Navigation	87¾	88
Lehigh Gold Loan	97	97½

*Ex interest.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the United States Mortgage Company, with a capital of $5,000,000 in Gold, represented on both sides of the Atlantic, and whose New-York Board of Management embraces some of the very best Banking names in the City, such as Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Dows, and others.

Messrs. Greenebaum Brothers & Co. to-day establish their principal Banking-house at No. 1 Nassau-street, corner of Wall. They will continue their late office, No. 216 Broadway, for the present as a branch office. Mr. Elias Greenebaum, late of Chicago, comes into the New-York house. The Chicago house goes on as Messrs. Henry Greenebaum & Co.

Last week's export clearances of produce hence for European ports included 21,960 bbls. Flour, 1,608,980 bushels Wheat, 183,647 bushels Corn, 49,096 bushels Rye, 39,982 bushels Peas, 580 pks. Pork, 776 pks. Beef, 4,439 tcs. Lard, 4,867 boxes Bacon, 19,418 boxes Cheese, 103 pks. Butter, 986 hhds. Tobacco, 3,273 bales Cotton, 10,920 bags Oil-cake, and 1,721 pks. Tallow.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 1, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	79	Stearine, pks.	194
Bees-wax, pks.	4	Grease, pks.	10
Copper, bbls.	233	Oil-cake, pks.	799
Copper, cakes	102	Beef, pks.	50
Cotton, bales	4,318	Pork, pks.	660
Flour, bbls.	24,573	Resin, bbls.	102
Wheat, bushels	505,556	Spirits Turp., bbls.	84
Corn, bushels	224,751	Cut-meats, pks.	273
Oats, bushels	22,600	Lard, tcs.	296
Malt, bushels	4,285	Butter, pks.	4,507
Eggs, bbls.	1,099	Cheese, pks.	6,608
Beans, bbls.	296	Rice, pks.	109
Oatmeal, bbls.	400	Pecans, pks.	28
Hemp, bales	19	Pea-nuts, bags	307
Hops, bales	32	Starch, pks.	960
Hides, No.	1,632	Tobacco, hhds.	665
Hides, bdls.	1,372	Tobacco, pks.	950
Skins, bales	6	Wool, bales	400
Leather, sides	10,714	Whisky, bbls.	187
Tallow, pks.	207		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Spain, for Liverpool—73,930 bushels Wheat, 35 pks. Foots, 159 bags Bone, 48 tcs. Tobacco, 174 hhds. Tobacco, 512 bxs. Bacon, 45 tcs. Lard, 400 bales Cotton, 165 bbls. Pork, 570 pieces Lignumvitae, 200 bbls. Flour, 62 bales Hair, 782 bxs. Cheese, 48 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer City of Paris, for Liverpool—1,860 bbls. Flour, 20 tcs. Feet, 2,342 bxs. Bacon, 25 tcs. Lard, 8,628 bxs. Cheese, 36 bales Furs, 18 cases Can Goods, 55 pks. Fish, 80 bbls. Pork, 11 bbls. Cheese, 104 cases Handles, 20 pks. Sewing-machines, 26 bxs. Clocks, 240 tcs. Beef, 230 pks. Machinery.

By the steamer Oceanic, for Liverpool—6,000 Staves, 12 bxs. Potash, 141 bxs. Clocks, 687 bales Cotton, 1,699 bbls. Bacon, 22 hhds. Tobacco, 37,351 bushels Wheat, 204 bales Leather, 16,785 bushels Corn, 63 tcs. Pork, 5,192 bxs. Cheese, 2 bales Silk, 36 cases Machinery, 5 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer State of Virginia, for Glasgow—1,400 bbls. Flour, 100 pchns. Molasses, 1,200 Staves, 105 bbls. Resin, 15,322 bushels Wheat, 23,764 bushels Corn, 100 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 20 tcs. Beef, 17 tcs. Tongues, 46 logs Walnut, 21 pks. Foots, 225 hhds. Tallow, 15 hhds. Stearine, 24 bbls. Tallow.

By the bark Antonio M., for Queenstown—32,140 bushels Corn.

By the bark Dover, for Cork and orders—2,591 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Shannon, for St. Jago—309 tons Coal, 1,798 Shooks, 50 kegs Nails.

By the steamer Rhein, for Bremen—182 bales Tobacco, 2 cases Cigars, 6,167 bags Rye, 326 bbls. Resin, 100 bxs. Bacon, 46 bales Furs, 25 tcs. Beef, 35 pks. Machinery, 13 pks. Gas Fixtures, 3 kegs Potash Salt, 13 bales Leather, 16 bags Coffee, 500 tcs. Lard, 13 pks. Hardware, 349 bags Ore, 882 pks. Agricultural Implements, 28 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig Loch Lomond, for Cardenas—2,942 bushels Corn, 800 cases Oil, 400 bbls. Flour, 50 bales Paper, 100 bbls. Plaster, 100 bbls. Cement, 30 hhds. Lard, 230 bags Rice.

By the brig Elba, for Gibraltar, 18,300 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Pietro, for Christiania—1,487 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Piodromo, for Rotterdam—27,012 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Linda, for Cork and orders—25,612 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Minion, for Abo—1,613 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 cs. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Deocadia, for Hamburg—4,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Gerhard, for Hamburg—5,986 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Hazard, for Konigsberg—1,714 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Fornjot, for Antwerp—25,562 bushels Wheat.

By the bark M. W. Brett, for Dantzig—2,720 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Frigg, for Cork—20,661 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Theodosius Christian, for Rotterdam—26,802 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner J. M. Riley, for Elsinore—2,978 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Britannia, for Hamburg—4,052 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Somerset, for Christiana—2,152 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig La Plata, for Birkenhead—2,832 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner Vicksburg, for St. Martin's—30 bbls. Pork, 10 bbls. Beef, 2 tcs. Hams, 25 pails Butter, 25 pails Lard, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 550 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Corn-meal, 10 bxs. Cheese, 75 bbls. Kerosene, 75 bags Corn.

ASHES—Pots have been in limited request at $6 75 ₱ 100 ℔s. Pearls wholly nominal at about $9 ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock 924 bbls. in the inspector's warehouse.

COFFEE—Has been generally dull to-day, quotations, however, show but slight changes. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 5,781 bags; sales, 14,708 bags; stock in first hands here, this evening, 102,283 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 135,63 bags, including 6,371 bags at Boston, 24,349 bags at Baltimore, and 1,000 bags at Galveston. An auction sale of 5,400 bags Rio is anounced for Wednesday next. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@21c., gold; Java, 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@21c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 16½c.@18c., and Jamaica, 17½c.@19½c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in limited request for early delivery at about previous quotations. Sales, 821 bales, including 347 bales to shippers, and 474 bales to spinners. For forward delivery a fair business has been reported, opening at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔., but subsequently yielding slightly and closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,700 bales, (of which 3,200 bales were on Friday evening and 11,500 bales to-day,) and 3,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option closing at 17 13-16c.; July, 18¼c.; August, 18⅝c.@18 21-32c.; September, 18⅛c.; October, 17 13-16c.; November, 17 11-16c.; December, 17⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,318 bales, including 320 bales from Norfolk, 229 bales from Charleston, 981 bales from Galveston, 950 bales from Savannah, 1,640 bales from New-Orleans, and 198 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 4,742 bales, and thus far this week, 6,605 bales, against 9,055 bales last week, and since the first of September last 3,649,454 bales, against 3,408,057 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 19,197 bales; to the Continent, —— bales. Stock in New-York, 130,239; Consolidated stock at the ports, 322,635 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15⅜	[illegible]	15⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅛	17¼	17 7-16	17 7-16
Low Middling	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Middling	18⅛	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞
Good Middling	19¾	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been fairly active, but generally a shade lower. Minnesota extras have been exceptionally firm, on a good demand, for trade purposes. Shipping Extras in fair request at the slightly modified prices. Superfine attracting some attention within our range. Most other kinds quiet. The sales since our last have been 14,650 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$5; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 75, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50, part to arrive, at the latter rate; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 60@$6 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 65, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35@$6 55; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$7 75, ₱ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 5,600 bbls. shipping Extras, within our range, of which were 2,000 bbls. Extra State, to arrive, at $6 50 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been in quite moderate demand, with prices favoring buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $6 20@$7 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 75@$10 75 for ordinary fancy to choice Family Extra, and $5 85 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Canada Flour quiet and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 380 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately active, within the range of $4 10@$4 50 for very inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 for fair to choice; $4 25@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,400 bbls., chiefly Brandywine, part to arrive.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted at 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, on more liberal offerings, leading to a fair, active movement, mainly for export. Winter Wheat in moderate request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 226,000 bushels at $1 50@$1 51 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 51 for Prime Milwaukee and Sheboygan stock; $1 48@$1 48½, closed at $1 48 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 45@$1 47 for No. 2 Chicago do., the latter rate for very choice; $1 46@$1 46½ for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 40@$1 51 for ungraded Spring; $1 55@$1 58 for Red and Amber Western; $1 60 for White Ohio, in store, (10,000 bushels,) for export; $1 65@$1 75 for White Michigan, with White Canada and Canada Club on private terms. And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 16,000 bushels No. 1 Sheboygan Spring, to arrive soon, at $1 51; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee do., to arrive in ten days, at $1 47; and 40,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee do., first half of June, at $1 50 ₱ bushel....Corn has been quite active, but at lower prices, closing heavily. The export demand has been good at the modified rates, chiefly for prime samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 bushels at 76c.@81c. for very poor to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 78c.@80½c. for fair ordinary steamer to prime sailing vessel grades; 79c.@81c. for old Mixed Western, closing at 80c. for prime; and 79c.@81½c. for Yellow Western. Also, 16,000 bushels damaged Mixed Western, in store, at 68c. ₱ bushel....Rye quiet at $1 04@$1 13 for car and boat loads....Barley dull and irregular....Barley-malt quiet, but steady; sales, 4,200 bushels at $1 80 for two-rowed State, and $2 10 for Lake Shore, time....Oats have been more urgently sought after and quoted decidedly higher, closing strong; sales have been reported of 59,000 bushels at 59c.@62c. for Mixed Western, closing at 62c. for prime boat-loads; 64c.@66c. for White do....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted....Stock of Grain in store at this port, 426,467 bushels Wheat, 125,362 bushels Corn, 65,012 bushels Rye, 14,410 bushels Barley, 359,614 bushels Oats, 59,702 bushels Malt, and 10,142 bushels Peas.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in slack demand, with Bags quoted at 12c.@12¼c. Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c.

HEMP—Manila Hemp has been dull at 9c.@10c., gold. Stocks at date, 11,250 bales Manila Hemp in Boston, 60,350 bales here; same time last year, 14,500 bales and 40,200 bales, respectively. Of Jute, 1,100 bales in Boston and 20,005 bales at date, and 4,800 bales and 50,000 bales, respectively, same time last year. Of Jute Butts and Rejections, at date, 4,000 bales in Boston and 41,000 bales here, against 2,500 bales and 4,000 bales same time last year. There has been a moderate inquiry for Jute Butts; sales have been reported of 1,400 bales at 2¼c.@2⅜c., currency, 60 and 90 days.

HIDES—Have been quiet since our last, at about former prices. 160 Wet-salted West India sold on private terms. The past week's receipts were 51,531 Hides and 153 bales do. Sales, 65,940 bales Hides. Stock in first hands, 107,600 Hides and 873 bales do., (against 223,200 Hides and 553 bales do. same time last year,) including 25,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 28,200 Dry Montevideo, 13,000 Dry Rio Grande, 3,100 Dry Orinoco, 2,100 Dry Central American, 10,900 Dry Mexican, 5,700 Dry Bogota, 1,100 Dry and Salted West India, 11,200 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 7,300 Wet Salted, 636 bales Calcutta Cow, 257 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds, prices of which have been without material change.

MOLASSES—The market is dull to-day; both as to invoices and job lots, but prices are without further change. A cargo of 629 hhds., 37 tcs., and 25 bbls. Cardenas, received since our last, was imported by a refiner. The stock of foreign in first hands to-day is 1,554 hhds., (including 740 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 741 hhds. Porto Rico, 58 hhds. English Islands, and 15 hhds. Centrifugal,) against 3,880 hhds. same time last year. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 39c.@40c.; Grocery do. at 38c.@45c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 31c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, but held firmly on the basis of $2 75@$2 80 for Strained, ₱ 280 ℔s. Sales, 500 bbls. Strained, free on board, at Wilmington, on private terms....Tar quiet and unchanged....Spirits Turpentine inactive, with merchantable quoted at 39½c. Sales 81 bbls. shipping at 40c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive on the basis of 5⅜c.@5½c. in bulk....Refined, quiet, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls., prompt delivery, (a resale of a contract,) at 13c.; 3,000 bbls. at 13c.; and 1,500 bbls., first ten days in June, at 13⅛c. At Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 13c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 18½c.@19c., on a slow trade....Naphtha, 7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, as a rule, with new Western Mess, early deliveries, quoted at $17 50@$17 60; Western Prime Mess at $15 50@$16, and Extra Prime at $14 75@$15. Sales 700 bbls. Western Prime Mess, for export, at $15 50—wooden hoop pks. For forward delivery, new Western Mess quoted at $17 50@$17 55 for June, $17 75 for July, and $18 for August, on a dull market. Stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day, 71,779 bbls., (including 9,817 bbls. old and 61,962 bbls. new;) against 74,926 bbls. May 1, 1874, and 70,713 bbls. June 1, 1873. Receipts of Pork in May, 8,457 bbls....Dressed Hogs in moderate request at 7⅜c.@7⅝c. for City....Cut Meats in fair demand at about previous figures. Sales include 15,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, 13@10 ℔s., at 9c.@9⅛c.; 1,500 fresh Bellies at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 75 bxs. Clear Bellies, 14 ℔s., at 10¼c.; 25 tcs. bagged Hams, 14 ℔s., at 13½c.@14c.; 1,100 fresh Hams, in bulk, at 10c.@10¼c.; 500 smoked Hams, 10 ℔s., at 13c.; 500 fresh Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c.; 500 smoked Shoulders at 8⅜c., with boxed Shoulders quoted at 7⅝, and 400 bxs. Backs, at Boston, on private terms....Bacon dull, with Long Clear quoted at 10c.@10¼c., and Short Clear at 10¼c....Lard has been quoted a shade dearer, with a fair demand noted. Sales for early delivery embrace 500 tcs. Western Steam at 11 3-16c.; 350 tcs. City at 11c., and 500 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 11⅝c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 750 tcs., June, at 11 3-16c., and 1,500 tcs., July, at 11⅜c., with August options quoted at 11½c.@11 9-16c. ₱ ℔....Beef has been moderately sought after within the previous range; sales, 120 bbls. We quote at from $9 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, $11@$14 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $20@$23 for Prime Mess, $24 50@$28 50 for India Mess, $29@$31 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams in slack demand at $24@$25 50 for Western, and $16@$22 for Southern. Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 7,344 tcs. and bbls., (including 4,692 tcs. and bbls. old, and 2,652 tcs. and bbls. new,) against 8,232 tcs. and bbls. May 1, 1874, and 27,940 tcs. and bbls. June 1, 1873....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, about as last quoted.

SALT—Has been in limited request, as a rule, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool Fine, $1 75@$2 85 from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been quoted at 5½c., gold; stock, 2,000 bags in Boston, and 12,000 bags here, against, same time last year, 2,000 bags and 2,500 bags, respectively.

SEED—Linseed has been dull at $2 60, gold, leaving a total stock of 4,000 bags Bombay here, against same time last year 17,000 bags Calcutta here, and 6,400 bags Calcutta and 8,084 bags Bombay in Boston. Other kinds quiet. Clover quoted at 10c.@10¼c.; Rough Flax at $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bushel. Timothy at $2 90@$3 12½ ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer inactive and somewhat nominal; receipts, 69 bales; sales, 8,000 ℔s. Sisal, 5,000 ℔s. Puerto Cabello, and 3,000 ℔s. Vera Cruz on private terms. Goat firmer and wanted; receipts, 367 bales; sales, 170 bales Mexican, and 150 bales Curacoa, within our range. Deer quoted: Honduras, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 48c.; Para, 64c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c., currency, ₱ ℔.; Tampico Goat, 52c.@55c.; Matamoras, 52c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52½c.; Cape, 32c.@36c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@38c., currency, ₱ ℔.

SPICES—The demand has been mostly for Nutmegs, which have been offered less freely, and quoted strong in price. Business in other kinds tame. Mace quoted at $1 17½@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs $1 15@$1 17½; Cassia at 21½c.@25c.; Cloves at 43c.@44c.; East India Pepper at 17½c.@19c.; White Pepper at 27c.@28c.; Pimento at 12c.@12¼c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been again quoted 1-16c. ₱ ℔. higher, on much lighter offerings and a good demand, especially for Refining goods. Sales have been made to-day of 1,141 hhds. and 1,200 bxs., including 260 hhds. Refining Cuba, at 7⅞c.; 131 hhds. do., at 8 1-16c.; 100 hhds. do., at 7⅞c.; 112 hhds. Centrifugal, at 8⅝c.; 340 bxs. do., at 9c.; 192 hhds. and 860 bxs. Molasses Sugar, at 7⅜c.@7½c., and 346 hhds. do., at 7½c.; and on Friday evening, 621 hhds. and 120 bxs. Refining Cuba, at 7¾c. ₱ ℔. Stocks in first hands, 116,819 hhds., 83,278 boxes, and 192,610 bags (the latter including 98,766 bags Manila, 66,566 bags Brazil, 18,022 bags Java, and 9,256 bags Cuba,) and 1,379 hhds. Melado. Stock same time last year, 72,516 hhds., 44,540 boxes, and 227,245 bags, and 5,797 hhds. Melado. We now quote fair Refining, 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7⅝c. Refined Sugars continue in good request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Powdered at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.; A's at 9⅞c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 7¾c.@9c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been unusually active since our last, at firmer prices. Sales, 875,000 ℔s., at 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for Country, and 8c. for City, mainly the latter, which closed at 8c.@8 1-16c. for the best samples....Stearine quiet at 12¼c.@12½c. for the best.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 150 bbls., at 99¼c.@99½c., closing firmly. Also 100 bbls., seller June, at 98½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quiet but firm to-day. The demand has been mostly for Grain accommodation, with room offered rather sparingly, especially for early shipment.—For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 100 hhds. Tallow at 30s., 35 hhds. Tobacco at 26s. 3d., and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 11c.@11½d. ₱ bushel, and 600 Staves on private terms. And by steam from Philadelphia (reported thence) 120,000 bushels Grain at 9½d.@10d. ₱ bushel; 1,750 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce; 100 hhds. Tallow at 40s.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 22s. 6d.; 10 tons Hides at 45s.; 12 hhds. Bark at 55s.; and 450 puncheons Molasses at 35s. Also a British ship, 969 tons, hence, placed on the berth for general cargo.—For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl., chiefly at the latter rate; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9¾d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain on private terms, and 100 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce.—For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Corn at 11½d. ₱ bushel, and 1,500 Staves on private terms.—For Dundalk, a British bark, 306 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 7s. ₱ quarter.—For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 450 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 7s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 448 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s.; another, 586 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., and another, 513 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., from do., at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter.—For Antwerp, an Austrian bark, 602 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d., and another, 527 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters, at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter.—For Bremen, by steam, 18,000 bushels Rye, 500 tcs. Lard, 300 bbls. Resin, and 1,750 pks. Merchandise at full rates; also, a German bark, 632 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.—For Hamburg, an American bark, 599 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl.—For the Baltic, a German bark, 460 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl.—For Lisbon, a brig, with equal to about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. and 1s. 3d., and some Resin at 4s.—For Montevideo, a bark, with Lumber, from Portland, reported at $19, and a brig, with Deals, from Montreal, on private terms.—For Rio Janeiro, an American schooner, 481 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 12½ net.—For St. Thomas, an American brig, 229 tons, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, at $2 75 ₱ ton.—For Bermuda, an American brig, 487 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $2 75 ₱ ton.—For Trinidad, Cuba, and back to Philadelphia, a brig, reported at 47½c. and $4 50.—For Terceira, an American schooner, 236 tons, hence, with Lumber at $9 50.—For Jamaica, an American brig, 340 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $3.—For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Union Isle, at $9 50; another with do., from Fernandina, at $9.—For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $8.—For St. John, N. B., a schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $2 ₱ ton.—For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Satilla River, at $10; another, with do., from Bucksville, at $10, with option of a Sound port.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—Grain in store—Wheat, 296,526 bushels; Corn, 383,595 bushels; Oats, 58,406 bushels; Peas, 1,984 bushels; Barley-malt, 1,565 bushels. Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 21,937 bbls.; Wheat, 195,096 bushels; Corn, 189,120 bushels; Oats, 62,500 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 258,673 bushels; Corn, 114,350 bushels; Oats, 14,700 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 110,717 bushels; Corn, 152,033 bushels; Oats, 67,061 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,500 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat dull; sales Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 37; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 34; No. 2 Chicago do., $1 30; Port Washington, $1 43; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 60@$1 70. Corn firmer; sales, 65,000 No. 2 at 65c. Oats dull; sales No. 2 Western, at 55c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $18; Short Cuts, $18; Extra Clear, $20; Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c.; Shoulders, 9c.@9½c.; Breakfast Bacon, 10½c.@11c.; Dried Beef, 16c.@17c.; Tongues, $6 ₱ dozen. Lard, in tcs. and bbls., 11½c.; tubs and kegs, 12c. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Butter—New-York State and Bradford County, 28c.@30c.; choice Western, 23c.@25c.; fair to good, 18c.@22c. Cheese—New-York State, 15c.@16c.; choice Western, 13½c.@14½c.; half-skims, 10c.@12c. Eggs—State, 18c.@19c.; Western, 16c.@17c. Flax-seed firm at $2 37½. Timothy, $2 90@$3. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio, $7 50@$8; high grades, $8 25@$10 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 45@$1 50; Amber, $1 57@$1 62; White, $1 65@$1 70. Rye dull at 98c. Corn unchanged; Yellow, 82c.@83c.; Mixed, 81c.@82c. Oats firm; White, 64c.@65c.; Mixed, 62c.@65c. Coffee steady; Rio, 17c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; Java, 24c.@24½c. Sugar steady for low and good Refining Cuba. Molasses in good demand for Cuba at 41c.@41½c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 9¾c.; Refined, 13c.@13½c., June. Whisky steady; Western, in iron, 99c.@$1.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Flour dull and unchanged; nothing doing. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 16⅛, cash or June; $1 16⅜, July, No. 3 Spring, $1 13; Rejected, $1 04. Corn excited; prices higher but irregular; No. 2 Mixed, 56¼c.@56⅜c.; Rejected, 53c. Oats lower and in fair demand; No. 2, 43½c.@43¾c., cash or June. Rye steady; No. 2, 90c.@91c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork in fair demand and firm at $17 15, cash; $17 20 June; $17 45, July. Lard firm and in fair demand at $10 60, cash or June; $10 75, July. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky firm at 94½c.@95c. Freights easier; Corn, to Buffalo, 4¾c.; Wheat, do., 5c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 123,000 bushels Wheat, 228,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 184,000 bushels Wheat, 16,008 bushels Corn, 109,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 1.—Flour steady and in fair demand; sales, 2,300, at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter; $9 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in round lots, held at $1 41; car lots, $1 43; prime White Canada, $1 80. Corn quiet; old Western Mixed held at 73c. Corn-meal; $33 for Bolted, and $32 for Unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill-feed lower; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7¼c.; Peas, 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $3 75 to Newburg; $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—95,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Peas, 5,914,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—57,700 bushels Wheat, 16,300 bushels Corn, 2,145,000 feet of Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—Flour dull and nominal; prices unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; choice White, $1 65; fair to prime White, $1 50@$1 60; choice Amber, $1 62@$1 65; good to prime Red, $1 50@$1 60; common to fair do., $1 35@$1 45; Pennsylvania Red, $1 55; Ohio and Indiana Red, $1 35@$1 45; Western Spring, $1 35@$1 40. Corn dull and off; White Southern, 90c.@93c.; Yellow Southern, 76c.@77c.; old Mixed Western, 79c.; new do., 76c.@76½c. Oats quiet; Southern, 66c.@72c.; Western Mixed, 62c.@63c.; White Western, 64c.@65c. Rye dull, $1 08@$1 12. Hay dull and lower at $18@$24. Provisions—Only a limited jobbing demand. Pork—Mess, $18. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 12c. Western Butter in fair demand and lower at 22c.@25c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky quiet at 99c.@$1.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Flour declined 15c.@25c. on medium and lower grades; only small order trade. Wheat dull; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 10; sample lots of No. 2 Red Winter, $1 35; choice to fancy, $1 40@$1 42½. Corn heavy, receipts depress the market; prices lower; No. 2 Mixed, 53c.@54c. spot; on the track and in elevator, 56c.@56½c., July. Oats dull and unsettled, only small sacked lots sold. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 sold at 92c. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork easy; sold at $17 85@$18, latter delivered. Dry-salted Meats nominal; Bacon firmer, only order trade; Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c. Lard nominal; Steam, 11c. Live Hogs steady; light, $4 50@$5; Bacon, $5@$5 40; Heavy, $5 40@$5 65. Cattle quiet; Texans, $2 50@$5 50; native Cows and Heifers, $2@$5; medium to fair butchers', $4@$4 75; prime to choice Steers, $5@$6. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 127,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 Hogs, 1,200 Cattle.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal at $1 25@$1 27. Corn in fair demand and firmer; Mixed, 64c.@65c. Oats dull at 50c.@57c. Rye steady at $1 10. Barley nominal. Butter dull and lower; choice, 22c.@23c. Pork quiet, but firm at $17 75@$18. Lard quiet; Summer, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Kettle, 11¼c.@11¾c. Bulk Meats quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 6⅝c. spot, 7c. buyer June; also, $6 65 spot, at auction; Sides, nothing done. Bacon steady; jobbing sales at 7¼c. for Shoulders, 10c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c. for Clear Sides. Whisky sold at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 22¾; No. 2, $1 19⅝ spot, $1 19½ June and July. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 43c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 55c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 88c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 41; No. 3 do., 90c. Provisions steady. Pork sold at $17 25@$17 50. Hams in pickle, 11c. Lard sold at 10¾c.@11¼c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5¾c.; to Oswego, 9½c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 202,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 184,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, June 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 50; No. 3 do., $1 34½; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 47½; Amber Michigan, $1 35, spot, $1 34, June; $1 37, July; No. 1 Red, $1 43; No. 2 Red, $1 32@$1 33; No. 3 Red, $1 25; Rejected, $1 03. Corn dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, cash and June, 62c.; July, 63½c.; August, 64½c.; September, 65½c. [illegible] Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 78c.@80c. [illegible] Pork quiet at $18. [illegible] Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. [illegible] Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible] Lard, 12¼c.@12¾c.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Red, $1 42; No. 2 do., $1 34. Corn dull; High Mixed, 68c.; Low Mixed, 65c. Oats in good demand; No. 1 State, 55c.; No. 2 do., 52c.; White, 58c. Petroleum dull and lower; Standard White, in car lots, 10½c.; small lots, 11c.@12c. [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 1.—Spirits of Turpentine steady, at 36c.@37c. Rosin steady, at $1 30 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady, at $1 65 for Hard, $2 85 for Yellow Dip, $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady, at $1 85.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—Flour and Corn dull and nominal. Oats dull at 60c.@61c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $18@$18 25. [illegible] Bacon quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 7¾c.; [illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, June 1.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 332 bales; gross, 332 bales; exports, coastwise, 592 bales; sales, 97 bales; stock, 17,399 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 1.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 156 bales; exports, coastwise, 879 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 10,813 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 1.—Cotton steady; demand good; Middling, 17⅜c.; net receipts, 2,293 bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, last evening, 800 bales; [illegible] stock, 80,229 bales.

MOBILE, June 1.—Cotton firm; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 253 bales; exports, coastwise, 22 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 17,969 bales.

GALVESTON, June 1.—Cotton dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; net receipts, 171 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 308 bales; coastwise, 403 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 1—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30@30¼; do. preferred, 51.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 ₱ cent., which is [illegible] below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 60c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £194,000. Consols for the account, 92¾@92⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 60c.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30¼@30⅜.

6:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, June 1.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅞ for the issues of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is a shade easier; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.@8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8 5-16d. [illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON, June 1—6:30 P. M.—Sugar, 25s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 24s. 6d. for [illegible]

Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, £28 3s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, June 1.—Petroleum, 30f. [illegible] for fine pale American.

HAVANA, June 1.—Spanish Gold sold at 250 in the morning, but in the afternoon there were no sellers. American Gold sold at 254@256, establishing a [illegible] piece at $21. Exchange excited; not quotable.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. BANCROFT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Spencer Heacock, No. 79 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1874.

CAROLINE T. BANCROFT,
SPENCER HEACOCK, Executors.

f17-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW L. IRELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of John B. Ireland, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

ISRAEL CORSE,
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON,
JOHN B. IRELAND, Executors.

my19-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA GLOVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

DANIEL GLOVER, [illegible] Administrators.

mh24-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. BUCKBEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of De Witt Buckbee, Esq., No. 822 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873.

DE WITT BUCKBEE,
JAMES D. WYNKOOP,
EZRA S. BUCKBEE, Executors.

d16-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MARGARET SHINN, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and then of the City of New-York, and lately of the City of Philadelphia, Penn., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of L. Denham & Co., No. 268 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of January, 1874.

GEO. W. MERCER, Executor.

ja27-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BLOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 37 West Thirty-fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of May, 1874.

HANNAH MARIA BLOIS, Executrix.

my12-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH E. STUYVESANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clifford A. Hand, at No. 61 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1874.

[illegible] Executor.

f10-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES L. BOGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 128 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of January, 1874.

EDWARD O. BOGERT, Administrator.

ja13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN CULLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 13 West Thirty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of March, 1874.

THOMAS T. COCK, Executor.

mh10-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO G. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1873.

FREDERIC GALLATIN.

d30-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS G. ROBBINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of George A. Robbins, Esq., No. 9 East 36th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

THATCHER M. ADAMS,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, Executors.

ap8-1aw6mTu*

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 50 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and a variety of cake at [illegible]
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av. [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—MARRIED LIFE (two acts)—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FATE—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theo. Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LADY OF THE LAKE—Characters by the company.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA VIEILLE ALLEMANDE—UNE FILLE TERRIBLE—Mlle. Eva Beauregard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—GRAND BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT commencing at 3 P. M.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Mr. BRISTOW, of Kentucky, has been nominated to the post of Secretary of the Treasury by the President.

Mayor HAVEMEYER has again distinguished himself by appointing Mr. THOMAS E. STEWART as Commissioner of Parks, *vice* Mr. WALES, resigned. Mr. STEWART is Chairman of that sad knot of men known as the "Liberal Republicans." It is said that Mr. HAVEMEYER has appointed him under the impression that the "Liberal Republicans" will secure his renomination and reelection next Fall. This fact only shows that it is quite possible for a man's mind to be seriously affected without exciting the natural anxieties of his kinsfolks and friends. It was suggested in several journals that Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME would have made a good Park Commissioner. So he would, and for that reason we did not mention his name, because we knew that there was not the slightest chance of the Mayor appointing him. Mr. HAVEMEYER does not make his appointments on the principle of choosing efficient men for the public service. He has always some low scheme of his own to carry out, or is involved in some miserable little political intrigue. That he could be re-elected Mayor is only possible upon the supposition that a great community was suddenly bereft of its senses. We should say that even Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and his friends, who forced the nomination of HAVEMEYER upon the Republican party in 1872, would scarcely venture to press his "claims" again.

We do not know what may be the opinion of the President of the Park Commission in reference to this last appointment—but whatever it may be, we trust that Col. STEBBINS will consider it a duty which he owes to the public to remain fast in his present position. No man in these times is justified in throwing another appointment into the hands of such a person as the present Mayor. We do not regret the change in the law which threw the sole power of appointment into the hands of the Mayor. It was found by experience that decent men could not get confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, and it is quite as well that the Mayor should stand before the public with an undivided responsibility for his acts. At present, everybody knows that we are indebted to him for OLIVER CHARLICK, MATSELL, DISPECKER, *alias* Disbecker, "Nosey" QUINN, and T. E. STEWART. He has placed still worse men in inferior positions. There cannot be much mistake in saying that Mr. HAVEYMER has astounded and disgusted his former friends and disgraced his own name.

Among the changes in the Treasury Department, Mr. SAWYER and Mr. BANFIELD are both likely to be included. About Mr. BANFIELD there is no doubt—he has resigned, and it is a good riddance. Mr. SAWYER will perhaps hold on a little longer, but beyond all doubt he ought to go. Mr. RICHARDSON—whom we cannot help regarding still as a personally honest, although weak, man—has been nominated to the Court of Claims. As for his successor, we have said above all that there is to be said at this moment. We have much pleasure in learning from our correspondent at Washington that he is "a large, fine-looking man, courteous, of pleasant address, and dignified bearing."

The parade of the Police force yesterday proved, what we have often asserted, that we have in this City as fine a body of men in the Police as can be found in any city in the world. Most of the captains and subordinate officers are men of great experience and intelligence, and the constables present an appearance of which a "crack" regiment anywhere might be proud. It is unnecessary to add that the fine appearance of the body is a relic of the days when men like the late Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. THOMAS ACTON managed the Bolice. MATSELL would have produced a very different looking force. From such a body of men as we saw in our streets yesterday, efficient work might confidently be looked for if their chiefs were worth anything. But when the Superintendent is a vendor of obscene literature, and one of the Commissioners is a man who is at this moment living under an *alias*, what right have we to expect a high standard of discipline among the rank and file?

Gov. DIX has doubtless kept within the law in the appointment of a State Treasurer *pro tem.* He was placed in a difficult position by the illness of Mr. RAINES. The law expressly provides that the Treasurer shall sign all checks in payment of demands upon the State, and Gov. DIX was informed that Mr. RAINES, who has been ill for some time, would not be able to attend to the duties of his office for several weeks. It was essential to the public interests that the office should be filled by some one competent to perform its duties, but Gov. DIX was confronted by the fact that, under section 7, article 5, of the Constitution, he could suspend the Treasurer only when it should appear that he had in "any particular violated his duty." If it had not been assumed that Mr. RAINES had violated his duty, it would have been necessary to call an extra session of the Legislature to provide for the dilemma. Gov. DIX has chosen a shorter way out of the difficulty, and his course in the matter cannot be made the subject of adverse criticism.

The students of Bowdoin must be commended for their return to duty. It now remains for the Faculty and Board of Trustees to determine whether the military drills which were the cause of the recent trouble shall be retained as a part of the college course. President CHAMBERLAIN admits that this question has not thus far been under consideration. It could not be, so long as the students were defying the rules established for the government of the institution, but now that they have returned to duty, leaving this point undecided, the case is entirely changed. Military drills are an innovation at Bowdoin, and are plainly unpopular with those who are most immediately concerned. It will not be asserted, we presume, that they are essential to the usefulness of the college as an educational agency, and the interests of the institution seem to require their discontinuance.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has undertaken to set us right about the political opinions of Señor CASTELAR. The "misrepresentation" to which the *Commercial* refers is all on its own side. The *Sun* started the controversy by objecting to our classification of CASTELAR as a unitarian Republican. We replied that the Ex-President had never been, in the Spanish sense of the word, a Federalist, and used some of the arguments now repeated by the *Commercial* to prove it. As these were open to the objection, of which the *Commercial* seems to be unaware, that CASTELAR owed his election to a coalition with the moderate wing of the Federal Republicans, and drafted a constitution in which the Federal principle was, to a certain extent, recognized, we cited his recent letter to remove all doubt about the position he occupies now. We never called the letter a "recantation," though it certainly contains sentiments which he did not hold when acting in harmony with the Federalist President of the Cortes, NICOLAS SALMERON.

When the Czar announced his intention of visiting London, a good deal of apprehension was expressed lest he should be exposed to the risk of assassination from exiled Poles. During his stay ample precautions have been taken against such a danger by procuring the attendance of several hundreds of policemen in plain clothes upon his appearances in public. Nobody has so far shown the slightest desire to assassinate the Czar, but somebody has taken the trouble to fire at Prince EDWARD, of Saxe-Weimar—a person not hitherto credited with exciting political animosity. This scion of an old German house is an Englishman by birth, and holds the rank of Aid de Camp to the Queen, besides commanding a squadron of the household troops. Some military grievance will probably be found to be at the bottom of the attempt in question, since we find that similar threatening letters to those which preceded the outrage had also been sent to the Duke of CAMBRIDGE. Mr. DISRAELI has likewise been threatened, though the reason is difficult to divine. Some months ago the Duke of CAMBRIDGE had his face publicly slapped by an ex-officer of the army who owed him a grudge. The standing grievances of British officers spring from the working of the purchase-abolition mandate, but in this innovation Mr. DISRAELI had certainly no share.

REVENUE LEGISLATION.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed a number of amendments to the Revenue laws, substantially as they came from the committee. The amendments are not particularly important, as it has been the avowed purpose of the Committee on Ways and Means to avoid any changes, either radical or general in their nature. The intent of the bill, as appears from the debate upon it in the House—a debate of considerable spirit, but not very thorough—was mainly to remedy defects in existing statutes. As a revenue measure, the bill amounts to nearly nothing. The items of increase are as nearly as may be balanced by the items of decrease, the theory of the committee being that more harm would come to the country from confusing business by proposing a general revision of the Revenue laws than could come from any possible deficiency in the revenue. Mr. DAWES calculates that the Treasury will have this year a surplus, *not* counting anything for the sinking fund, of "five, or six, or seven millions," and he entertains the very pleasing hope that next year there will be a surplus of fifty-one millions. That amount of surplus will be absolutely necessary if we are to meet the sinking fund of this year, which will be short some twenty-two millions, and the sinking fund of next year, which will be about $29,000,000. This seems to the Committee of Ways and Means, and to the House, a satisfactory method of dealing with the sinking fund. To us it seems very unsatisfactory. It amounts to ignoring the obligation to create this fund. Yet that obligation is a most explicit and solemn one. It is imposed by the law which authorizes the issue of our bonds, and it forms a part of the contract with those who loaned us money on the bonds. Nothing would seem to be more binding, nothing more essential to the national credit, than the careful and faithful observance of this obligation. The notion that it can be whistled down the wind on the assumption that next year we shall have a surplus of $51,000,000 is not a safe one to entertain. It is, in fact, a foolish and ignorant notion, for which neither the condition of business affairs, nor the course of events abroad, nor the tenor of our financial legislation affords any support whatever. We regard it as by no means a flattering indication of the temper of our public men with reference to the national credit, that no one on either side of the House was found to say a single word to call attention to the duty of maintaining the sinking fund, or to the discredit and danger of treating it with indifference.

One of the most important of the points acted on by the House was a proposition to impose a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on all sales of bonds, stocks, and bullion. This proposition was made apparently without much thought, and originated with Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, who may have received it by direct inspiration from the late THADDEUS STEVENS. The very sensible objection that there was no machinery provided adequate to collect such a tax, does not seem to have weighed greatly with the House, which took Mr. STARKWEATHER's word that the tax would produce $12,000,000 of revenue, and adopted the amendment off hand. We suspect that if this provision ever becomes a law its friends will be very much disappointed in its operation. Judging by previous experience, it will be found a cumbrous, inquisitorial, expensive, and unproductive tax.

Three distinctly and avowedly protective items occur in the amendments passed by the House yesterday, and all of them are curiously enough intended in part or entirely to benefit the West, though the Senators from that section are reported to be unfriendly to the bill for its presumed discrimination against their constituencies. These items are the imposition of a tax of fifty cents a gallon on still wines in casks, $2 a case in bottles, which is exclusively for the benefit of the Western wine-makers; the imposition of a duty of $6 per ton on jute butts, which, under the law now in force, are free; and the advance from five cents to ten cents a pound in the duty on hops, which is partially for the Wisconsin, but mostly for the New-York growers. These items were avowed to be in the interest of the grangers, and were principally advocated by gentlemen who were opposed to protective duties, but who thought that if that was the principle on which the Government levies its taxes, there was no reason why their constituents should not "take a hand in." And we are bound to say that these new experiments in protection seem to be quite as capable of rational defense as the rest of the system of which they are a part. They are, nevertheless, by no means in the interest of the revenue, and are quite certain to afford additional instances of the folly, under existing circumstances, of legislating for classes and sections and small interests, instead of for the country at large.

On the whole the Revenue bill demands closer criticism than it has yet had, and we hope it will receive it in the Senate. We especially hope that that body will not refuse the country some amendment looking toward a provision for the sinking fund of this year. It is a great mistake to suppose that the American people "will not stand" taxes imposed to meet the sacred and clearly-defined obligations of the Government.

THE REPRESENTATIVE PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

The twenty-three millions of inhabitants in England and Wales are about equally divided between rural and urban population. Under a system of manhood suffrage and equal electoral districts, therefore, the proportion of members returned from town and country would closely correspond. This statement is true of no other country in Europe, the proportion in France being seventy per cent. of rural population, in Germany a trifle lower, and even in so densely populated a country as Belgium, the urban population is decidedly less than the rural. There is also this additional peculiarity about the basis of English representation, namely, that while all the other nations of Europe find the only safeguard of conservatism in the preponderance of rural voters, most English politicians regard the proposed swamping of town constituencies by an electorate largely composed of the peasantry as the last triumph of Radicalism. The most obvious explanation of this fact is to be found in the freedom of the English artisan from any socialistic delusions, in the large number of ancient and inconsiderable boroughs which retain the right to return members to Parliament, and in the peculiarly degraded condition of the English agricultural laborer. The proposal to give the latter a vote has been placed in the same category of political expedients as the enfranchisement of the Southern negro, and so far as the relative intelligence of the two classes is concerned, the comparison is not unjust.

In towns, the English Electoral law extends the franchise to every man owning or occupying a dwelling-house, without any restrictions as to its size or value. In the country, a voter must possess real estate of the annual value of at least $25, or must rent a house or land of the annual value of $60. It would be very delusive to reason from the limitation which such figures would impose in this country, and assume that a similar result would attend their application in England. They must be multiplied at least by four to give any basis for comparison with the effect they would have on rural constituencies here. Their practical working in England will be best understood from the fact that while in the towns there are 1,800,000 inhabited houses, represented by 1,250,000 voters, there are in the counties—*i. e.*, the rural and suburban districts—2,500,000 inhabited houses, represented by 720,000 voters. Suppose the franchise equalized, and there would be a million and three-quarters of county voters, or half a million more than those of the towns. The larger proportion of householders to population in the country is due to obvious reasons.

But to enfranchise the English county householder would not, under the existing system, be of much service to him. At present the counties return 187 members to Parliament, against 300 members returned by the towns. We have seen that were the distribution of seats to be made on the basis of population, the proportion alloted to town and country would be about equal, *i. e.*, 243 members each. Were it to be made on the basis of a uniform household suffrage, the counties would have one-sixth more representatives than the towns, or 280 against 200. This would give a member to about every 6,200 voters. The glorious inequalities of the present system will be partially understood when it is remembered that in cities like Manchester there is a representative for every 15,000 to 20,000 voters, and that the ratio of representation ranges from these figures down to the 130 voters of the borough of Portarlington, which still returns a member to the British Parliament.

Evidently, then, the enfranchisement of the rural population must be attended by a redistribution of seats and an equalization of electoral districts. Otherwise, it would only add one more to the endless anomalies of the English system of representation. But in the opinion of even a large number of liberal politicians, such a change would be little short of revolutionary. Mr. DISRAELI has somewhat startled timid members of his party by declaring that he views without the slightest apprehension the future enfranchisement of the agricultural laborer, and the parceling out of the country into equal electoral districts. He regards the change as inevitable some day, and only asks time to allow the country to become ripe for it. If there be any force in analogies drawn from Continental Europe, the British Premier is certainly right in apprehending no danger to Conservative supremacy from intrusting the balance of political power to peasant votes. Household suffrage in towns has been proved to be an eminently conservative measure. To educate his party up to the belief in household suffrage in counties may not improbably be the next of the great tasks of statesmanship undertaken by Mr. DISRAELI.

THE COMING ITALIAN.

There was a time when people were inclined to believe that China would furnish us the coming man; when people felt convinced that the chivalrous Californians might so far forget their playful animosity as to at least neglect their favorite amusement of stoning innocent Chinamen to death, and allow the flood of tawny immigration to pour into the country through the Golden Gate. But we have latterly been convinced that the coming man will, perhaps, after all, not be a Celestial, but an Italian. There are many reasons for congratulating ourselves on a general emigration from Italy to this country; many reasons why we should do what we can to encourage the hardy peasants of the sunny historic land to find new homes upon our rich soil; and one of the most potent is their special adaptability to climates in the United States toward which the Germans, the Irish, the Swedes and Norwegians do not readily turn. We have for so many years been wont to associate an Italian in America with opera singers with a princely income, or with the political exile and organ-grinder with the incomes of mendicants, that we have not sufficiently considered the really admirable qualities of the race as workers, and the benefits which would accrue from their acquisition to our cosmopolitan roll of citizenship.

The United States census of 1870 informed us that there were but a few more than seventeen thousand native Italians in this country. But the number must have greatly increased since then, for the olive features under the black slouch hat of the man, and the low-browed, Madonna-eyed face of the peasant woman of Italy are fairly ubiquitous in our cities to-day. They flock into our Northern and Southern ports, and their neatly-arranged fruit-stalls make pretty spots of color against the dull brick or stone of our avenue corners. They cry our newspapers, they black our boots, they clean—or are supposed to clean—our streets; they sell us flowers, they cook us food, they carry burdens, they levy tribute on our coppers, their gracious gestures and musical language give animation and picturesqueness to our crowds, and their middle classes creep into the higher branches of trade when they are blest with education. One can hardly walk abroad in the New-York streets without recognizing that they are rapidly multiplying in our midst, and that we must speedily hail them as one of the important elements to be fused in our great crucible, out of which we hope to see arise the nation of the future.

The fact is that, although Columbus discovered America some centuries ago, the rest of the Italians have only just found it out. It is but natural to expect, as they have finally become convinced that it is a goodly land, and one eminently fit to emigrate to and prosper in, that great numbers of them will come hither, and gravitate to the climates most resembling those which they have left behind them. The cities are by no means the best places for them; they must be encouraged to find homes in the rich fields of the South and South-west, to plant vineyards and raise stock in the Alleghanies, to grow the orange and the cane in Florida and Louisiana, and to build up houses and fortunes for themselves in the fat lands which now lie waiting. They will be heartily welcome in the North and along the Pacific coast, but they will aid the country more and profit themselves better by turning to the southward. It is true that they have already been somewhat discouraged in their efforts to settle in the Southern States by the embarrassed condition of affairs there, and by the lack of knowledge of the proper status of the laboring man, so sadly manifest in some of the commonwealths south of MASON and DIXON's line. But there are immense inducements for them to settle in that section, and the Southern State which is enterprising enough to encourage their advent, and to receive them as they should be received, will find that there are plenty of them, and that they are industrious and well-disposed when placed where they have opportunities for enriching themselves by the labor of their hands. Let Italy send us a million men and women who can be nothing save beggars at home, and we will transform them into prosperous citizens. And let those States now so sadly in need of white immigration set to work courageously to study the coming Italian. He can be of infinite service to them, and they in turn can serve him by turning him from the overcrowded cities to the open country, where he can have room to grow rich as well as free and intelligent.

PESTS OF THE RAILROAD.

During the month just closed, numerous attempts were made to wreck passenger trains on the different lines of railroad throughout the country. Happily, none succeeded in causing the loss of human life, although, in most instances, the preparations were of such an elaborate nature as to make escape seem miraculous. On one road in the West it was reported, if we remember rightly, that a wall was built with loose flags across each rail. Luckily for the safety of his charge, the engineer happened, as if from an instinct of danger, to be keeping a sharper look ahead than usual, and saw the barricade in time to put down brakes and weaken the force of the collision. The locomotive kept the track, and nothing was injured. The point selected for the disaster was sufficiently elevated to make it favorable for a fearful crash. There was another case in which an old rail had been procured and tied across the track. With such a barrier it was, doubtless, thought impossible to prevent a complete smash-up. But the cord used for binding the rail had been exposed to the weather until its strength had all departed. The result was that when struck by the engine, it fell to pieces like so much loose jute.

The annual series of attempts to wreck trains on the New-York, Hartford and New-Haven and Shore lines began early. In spite of the efforts that were said to have been made by the Directors of the roads referred to for the purpose of bringing offenders to justice, two or three persons only have been convicted within the past few years, and even these were not punished in proportion to their crimes. The latest instance of an attempt to wreck a train on the Shore Line occurred on Friday. The express train, due in New-Haven at midnight, while passing through a belt of wood near Stratford, dashed across and cut asunder a tie that had been secured to the track. The damage to the locomotive was trifling. No arrests were made.

Now, although the Directors of the Shore Line have not beon successful in finding the miscreants who take such a shocking way to revenge real or fancied wrongs, it i satisfactory to know that railroad Directors elsewhere have done better. We published yesterday a short paragraph from the Titusville (Penn.) *Courier*, in which was given some account of a frustrated plot to slaughter a train load of passengers on the Parker and Karns City Railroad. Two men of Emlenton, Penn., named CLUNE and PHINECY, who, it is supposed, had an old score to settle either with the engineer, firemen, brakemen, baggage-men, or conductor, went, as alleged, to the trestle-bridge crossing Bear Creek, and deliberately drew some two hundred spikes from the rails, leaving the latter in such a shaky condition that for a train to pass over in safety was not considered within the range of probability. To make assurance doubly sure, a rail was displaced. Yet the train did pass over, and withal so smoothly that, excepting the men engaged in various capacities on board, no one knew of the narrow escape that had been made. In the words of the *Courier* reporter: "If the plot had succeeded the slaughter would have been most horrible, as the entire train, with its large load of human freight, would have been dashed to pieces on the rough and rugged rocks in the deep and dark ravine below, the height of the bridge being about ninety feet." By order of the directors of the company, these facts were kept from the public, and smart detectives promptly put to work "on the case." The difficulty to obtain a clue was so great that several weeks elapsed before CLUNE and PHINECY were arrested. We have not often felt warranted in saying a kind word for a railroad company, and it is, therefore, with all the more satisfaction that we can do so in this instance. As to the guilt or innocence of the men under arrest, it is impossible to offer an opinion at present, but if all the railroad companies that are responsible for the safety of passengers using their roads were to take a similar course in similar circumstances, the wicked tramp and the revengeful discharged employe might soon give up their horrible attempts to wreck trains.

A BULWARK OF LIBERTY.

Apparently there is to be no end to the vagaries of the intelligent jury. We do not refer now to such milder eccentricities as rendering verdicts directly in the teeth of the evidence and the instructions of the bench; or coming in after an absence of a day and a half in a divorce case to inquire of the exasperated court the statutory distinction between manslaughter in the third degree and arson in the fourth; or, generally speaking, any of the characteristic stupidities which juries feel called upon to perpetrate. It is to the devices they are constantly inventing for the purpose of evading the direct line of their duty that we now refer, and these appear to be inexhaustible.

The story of the California jury who decided a murder case by a game of draw-poker is well known, and is said to be as authentic as it seems incredible. Yet that exploit was equaled by an undoubted occurrence a week or ten days ago in another State, where a prisoner was on trial for homicide. The jury had been out for some time unable to agree, the eleven obstinate members being in favor of a verdict of manslaughter, while the twelfth reasonable and fair-minded juror stuck out stoutly for justifiable homicide. There seemed no way of bringing the obstinate eleven to reason, when a lucky thought struck the foreman. He proposed that the solitary dissenter should draw lots with them for the verdict according to their respective notions. This was done, and the verdict so arranged was returned to the court. The court, however, upon ascertaining the fact, shamefully obtuse to the brilliancy of this suggestion, has unfeelingly set the verdict aside and ordered a new trial.

Perhaps the most pleasing story of this kind, however, comes to us again from California. The jury had been out for some time, when the Sheriff was dispatched by the court to see if they were likely to agree. He found them performing a sort of triumphal march round a big bottle of whisky, from which they had all been copiously imbibing, to the music of a fife and a bass drum, the latter instrument being borne on the back of the foreman and vigorously pounded by the next juror, while the rest of the happy band were singing. "We couldn't agree upon a verdict nohow," was this affable foreman's explanation to the court, "and we didn't think 'twas any hurt for to have a social time, s'long 's we was a congen'l party."

Doubtless in our own jury rooms, could these mysteries be revealed, scenes quite as edifying have been enacted. We do not imagine that the exploits of the excellent CENTER, who so covered himself with glory and champagne in the Stokes trial, were at all exceptional. Some day these indications may receive more serious attention than is now accorded them, and people will begin to inquire whether there is, after all, anything essential in that unanimity, the necessity and the difficulty of obtaining which from any twelve men tends, indirectly at least, to so many scandals, delays, and gross perversions of justice. Our common law jury system is time-honored, and supported by the approval of many generations of wise and good men, and any changes in it must be made with caution. Yet a comparison of its results with those of the Scotch jury, where a majority decides, would not be without use, and might result in materially modifying some popular notions of the "palladium."

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

It has been admitted for several years that the great need of this City is an improvement in the facilities for the cheap and expeditious handling of the commerce which is poured into it from the West. Owing to our expensive and clumsy methods, it has for a long time cost more to move grain on shipboard after its arrival in this City than to transport it hundreds of miles, either by rail or canal, from the interior. This fact has not only been recognized by New-York, but by her rivals, who have promptly taken advantage of it. Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have been taking our trade from us, chiefly because of our lack of terminal facilities; yet our merchants have done nothing in the matter, and now that somebody else is inclined to do it for them, we fear that they are somewhat disposed to adopt the policy of the dog in the manger.

Nobody, we suppose, will accuse us of an undue liking for Commodore VANDERBILT or any of his schemes. We have steadfastly opposed all his undertakings which appeared to be intended to serve only the interests of the gigantic corporation of which he is the head, without conferring any corresponding benefit upon the public. The terms upon which the Fourth avenue improvement is being prosecuted are manifestly unfair to the people, and we have often had occasion to say so. Some other of the Vanderbilt enterprises have appeared to us in the same light, and we have not hesitated to express our opinion concerning them. But it sometimes happens that a corporation in serving itself must also serve the public, and it appears to us that a case of this kind is presented in the proposal of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to erect a capacious grain elevator at Sixtieth street and North River.

The ground which it is proposed to take for this purpose is now partly submerged and wholly useless. The plan of the company embraces not only an elevator capable of handling the daily receipts of grain by the road, but extensive docks, and all the appliances needed for the prompt and inexpensive transfer of grain from cars to ships. As one means to this end, the terminus of the railroad is to be within the elevator, and all costs of cartage are thus to be avoided. It would seem that the merchants of New-York, who have for some time found their trade slipping away from them, would be delighted when anybody offers to meet a want which has so long been apparent. Yet there are many objections presented to the scheme of Mr. VANDERBILT. It is said, among other things, that we do not need a great elevator, for a large number of vessels would be collected about it, hampering each other and creating confusion. There are also visions of the opening of Hell Gate and the concentration of our commerce upon the East and Harlem Rivers, which impel many to oppose any additional facilities upon the North River.

New-York is in that condition that it should gladly take all that it can get in the way of terminal facilities for commerce. There is no danger that we shall have too many of them. We should constantly anticipate a time when the whole of our vast water front will hardly be adequate for the trade which will be poured upon us from the West. Mr. VANDERBILT, of course, proposes to serve only the interests of the railroads under his management by his new undertaking. His purpose is entirely selfish, but he cannot accomplish it without serving the highest interests of the City. It is, therefore, a matter for public congratulation that the Commissioners of Docks have leased him the ground necessary for his project. The terms appear to be highly advantageous to the City, and we cannot regret that the bargain has been concluded. The greed of a corporation, which has done much to injure this City promises at last to do something to make amends. At the same time, all proper objections to the new plan should be very carefully considered.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER BILL SIGNED.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—The Governor to-day signed the Brooklyn Charter bill.

THE NEW STATE TREASURER.

MR. ABRAHAM LANSING, OF ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—The Governor has appointed Abraham Lansing, of this city, State Treasurer, vice Thomas Raines, incapacitated. The Governor was informed by Dr. Gray, of the Utica Asylum, that the condition of Treasurer Raines was such that perhaps he would not be able to resume his duties in several months; and, as about $300,000 in checks were awaiting signature, it became necessary for the Governor to act. Mr. Lansing accepts the position, with the understanding that he will vacate the office as soon as Mr. Raines can resume it, or, in case Mr. Raines will not be able to resume, he will hold the office till the Legislature meets next January and provides for filling it.

Mr. Abraham Lansing, of Albany, the successor of Mr. Raines, is quite a young man. He is a native of Albany, and belongs to one of the old Dutch families. He is a son-in-law to Gen. Peter Gansevoort, and is a descendant of old Chancellor Lansing. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in public affairs, and has not previously held any office under the Government. When Gov. Dix was in the City a few days ago he stated that he had two or three gentlemen in view for the appointment, in case it should be found that Mr. Raines' health would not permit him to resume the duties of his office, and he named Mr. Lansing as one of them. The Governor was then expecting to receive a report from Dr. Gray, of Utica, in relation to the condition of Mr. Raines, and on this report, which gave no hope of the patient's recovery, being placed before him, the Governor appointed Mr. Lansing.

OBITUARY.

ISAAC GREEN PEARSON.

Mr. Isaac Green Pearson, an old and highly respected resident of this City, died yesterday morning, of pneumonia, at his residence, No. 14 West Ninth street, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was born in Boston, and came to New-York when a young man and went into business in South street, where he was distinguished for his high business qualifications. He was the first Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, and was connected with that institution from the beginning of the enterprise. He was also an original incorporator of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was a Director at the time of his death. He owned a large amount of real estate, and was known to be a large-hearted, benevolent gentleman by all who had occasion to come into contact with him. His three daughters married the three sons of Hon. James K. Paulding, who was the Secretary of War under Mr. Van Buren. It has not yet been announced at what time the funeral will take place. It is understood, however, that it was Mr. Pearson's express wish that it should be as quiet and unostentatious as possible.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your excellent editorial of yesterday upon the Compulsory Education law, there are two slight mistakes which I desire to correct. Section 1 of the law makes it the legal duty of those having charge of children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, to give them fourteen weeks' schooling, or its equivalent educational training, each year.

You say no penalty is attached to a violation of this section. This is a mistake. Section 5 of the law specifies the penalties for violations of sections 1, 3, and 4, viz.: One dollar for the first offense, and five dollars a week for thirteen weeks, for violations after the first offense, during any one year—making, in all, penalties to the extent of sixty dollars for violation of section 1. A law without a penalty is in effect no law at all. Section 1 is not open to this criticism. Again, you suggest that the law does not contain the excellent and careful provisions of the Factory bill prepared by other parties. This is quite true, and it should not contain them. This is an "act to secure to children the benefits of elementary education." That was a bill in substance to prevent children from being overworked in factories. What was proper and excellent in the Factory bill might be out of place and an injury to the Educational act.

Probably no bill was presented to the Legislature last session that was drawn with so much care, and so great consideration of the wants, exigencies, and difficulties to be overcome, and the most direct, practicable and economical methods of overcoming them, as the Compulsory Education bill.

As you very justly suggest it gives ample power to the school authorities of each town and city in the State to remedy the evils of ignorance and truancy or absence from school that now afflict society.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874. H.

CROQUET IN CENTRAL PARK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I respectfully ask the Park Commissioners through the columns of your paper this question: What good and sufficient reason, or reasons, can they give for not allowing gentlemen to play croquet in the park? On Saturday a friend and I met some ladies on the ground devoted to that purpose. They asked us to join them; we did so, chose sides, and started a good "harmless" game. When we reached the most exciting point a gentleman in gray uniform stepped up and told us that it was against the regulations for gentlemen to play croquet in the park. Suppressed grief and unutterable disappointment were of course the result.

I overheard a lady say that "croquet had no charms unless the gentlemen played also." Can I not speak for the ladies, too, after that?

It is easy to understand why the "rulers" should not wish roughs to play, but the Police can easily stop any disreputable behavior, and why should the good be made to suffer for the bad. CROQUET.

THE SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this (Saturday) morning appears a paragraph calculated to create a prejudice in a case now before the courts, in which the Swedish Lutheran Church of this City is plaintiff. The allegation of the defendant contained in said paragraph is disposed of by the fact that the law in this State does not recognize a congregation or church organization of any description except as represented by its Trustees elected in conformity to the law. Said Trustees alone have power in all matters concerning the property of the corporation, and elect or depose a Treasurer, the congregation having nothing to do with the matter. The Treasurer is answerable to the Trustees as they are to the congregation.

TRUSTEE.

A CHIEF JUSTICE'S WILL.

The introductory paragraph of the last will and testament of the late Chief Justice George Robertson, of Kentucky, reads thus: "Uniting our destinies when she was not sixteen and I was only nineteen years old, my devoted wife and myself, without any patrimonial estate, acquired during a happy union of more than fifty-five years a comfortable independence, rationally enjoyed as the fruit of our co-operating energies. After devoting to the advancement of our children at least $80,000 in various ways, still retaining property sufficient for the comfort of my desolate old age, I desire that what I shall leave behind me undisposed of in my life-time shall be distributed among my descendants in such portions as will as nearly as possible approach legal equality, and for effectuating that end I now publish the testamentary disposition of the residual estate which Providence enabled my admirable wife and myself, by habitual industry, to earn, and by self-denying economy and systematic prudence to save."

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Yesterday the first party of the children cared for by the Children's Aid Society were taken for a week's holiday to the Summer retreat on Staten Island, provided for them by a number of benevolent ladies. This retreat has been placed under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Gourley, of the Eighteenth Street Lodging-house. Its grounds, comprising some seven acres, command a splendid view of the harbor, and are laid out in a manner best calculated to promote the out-door enjoyment of the little ones. The home is a large and well-ventilated building, and provided with a number of spacious sleeping apartments, baths, &c. Each party of children is succeeded by another every week in order to afford the children connected with the schools and homes of the society the opportunity to enjoy its benefits.

RELIEF FUND FOR THE MILL RIVER SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following contributions to the Mill River Relief Fund have been sent in to us:

Previously reported	$13,365 08
From Barnes & Merritt	25 00
A. B. Jordan	1 25
Sympathy	10 00
Total	$13,401 33

C. H. & F. D. BLAKE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 1, 1874.

THE GERMAN SUMMER FESTIVALS.

SELMA, Ala., June 1.—The first annual schuetzenfest at this place commences to-morrow. Delegations from Mobile, Montgomery, and other cities will be present. Grand preparations have been made and a festive time is anticipated. The festival will last three days.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

MR. BARNUM'S DEFEAT AND MR. EATON'S VICTORY.

HOW THE MONEY OF THE DEFEATED CANDIDATE WAS SPENT—CHARACTERISTICS OF MR. EATON—WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED OF THE NEW SENATOR.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, May 30, 1874.

The Legislature has now been in session four weeks and has accomplished but very little beyond the election of a United States Senator. Mr. Eaton's success was a great surprise, even to some of the oldest politicians in the State, as it was expected that the opposition of Mr. Barnum would be formidable where it proved to be weak. Mr. Barnum himself was disappointed over the result. He had paid liberally toward the prosecution of the campaign, and while the Democratic State Central Committee exhibited a due appreciation of his services by giving him an almost united support in one way and another, yet the members of the Legislature, who were expected to show a corresponding amount of gratitude, failed to do what seemed "nominated in the bond." Naturally Mr. Barnum's expectations had a reasonable justification. The money used to defray the election expenses had gone largely into the close towns, and, as he supposed, been used, with the knowledge of the successful candidates for the Legislature, for their interests; but the fact undoubtedly is that the bulk of the money he furnished went into the pockets of henchmen. The situation was such in Connecticut this year that a Democratic victory was a foregone conclusion, no matter what influences might be brought to save it. The Republicans were thoroughly demoralized by the Butler-Sanborn business, and, though an election here on a sound platform and with good candidates was urged as a rebuke to all sorts of corruption, yet there was a determination to let the State go by default. The local political workers, each in his own town, could understand precisely how the canvass was drifting, and the Democratic committeemen, knowing that there was plenty of money to be had, went for it, and rewarded themselves, without expending money for foolish purposes. Thus it was that the "gratitude" expected from representatives, merely because Mr. Barnum's money had been freely used, did not display itself. And the point made of it during the Senatorial contest, two weeks ago, was an offense to the men who were approached concerning it, many of whom, on locality grounds, would have voted for him, but who, when the money question was brought in, revolted. I knew of one representative from Litchfield County, who lives within twenty miles of Barnum's house, who got a little confused as to his duty in consequence of rumors that the Senatorship was to be bought, who was sent for, if not by Barnum himself, at least by one very close to him. He was asked: "You are going to vote for Barnum, aren't you?" "I don't know," was the reply. "You understand, of course, that it was his money that elected you?" This was enough. The representative was indignant at the intimation. He had prided himself that he had carried his town on the strength of his own personal popularity, and the thought of his great achievement was one of the bright spots in his life. There were scores like him. If there was any comfort in being a legislator, it was not in the reflection that any assistance had been given, but in the single thought that an appreciative constituency had honored worth and merit. To say the man had no influence, no standing, no character, and was only a figure set up to answer the purpose of a pocket-book victory, was a downright insult too grievous to be borne. Here it was that Mr. Barnum made his miscalculations. Being cheated by his head men, he mistook the temper of the representatives he had relied upon.

Mr. Eaton is to resign his seat as a member of the House from Hartford about the middle of June, but before doing so will make a prepared speech suited to a series of resolutions which will, of course, be drafted under his direction, and reported from the Committee on Federal Relations. Some of his political associates think he had better defer speech-making until he has the opportunity to display his ability to cope with questions which will come before him as a Senator of the United States. Mr. Eaton is bold, sincere, and honest, but is not an intellectual man. He is apt to be extravagant beyond all reason in his political assertions, though I do not think he supposes himself that he ever exaggerates. The trouble with him is that he is not a close student, and never has been. Endowed with much vital force, he has used the sledge-hammer argument so long and successfully before promiscuous crowds of men not over and above thoughtful, and never given to research, that appeals to reason by the close ranges of matters of fact are above him. I heard him once, in a speech in which he quoted the national debt three hundred millions out of the way, declare with great vehemence, "There are forged bonds of the United States in circulation, and I know it!" And it was a tremendous hit before his crowd, and he repeated it, and dwelt upon it as if he had made a startling discovery of the issue of forged bonds by the United States Treasury. He is disposed to make his strongest points out of these extravagances. In a letter you published from Hartford during the State campaign, a very fair estimate of his abilities was given, and it was considered among politicians and others in Connecticut as a singularly accurate estimate.

The position of THE TIMES, taken in a leading article at the beginning of this week, has been liberally referred to by the press of the State. The main points taken were admirably put, as strong as they were. The fact is that Mr. Eaton, and men of his pronounced opinions, cannot be put down in these days by simply coughing them down on their distasteful utterances during the war. It is time for something better than grave-digging. The principle of "local self-government" is deeper than war records and higher than party. But I think the country will be mistaken in Mr. Eaton's ability to do more than declaim. That will be worth something. But to impress right convictions needs something more than the power of the gestic art. If the country is disappointed in Mr. Eaton intellectually, it need have no fear of the honesty of the man, and of his bold determination to exterminate corruption. He has had much experience as a legislator, and has been serviceable to the State. He will certainly have the prestige of being a Democrat from a benighted territory of six States, solitary and alone; and that will make him conspicuous. Independent of all party considerations, a great majority of the people of Connecticut will hope that he will make a substantial record.

Mr. Eaton, you understand, is the outgrowth of twenty-three years of Democratic burial in Connecticut. He comes out, at a most fortunate period to himself, with large opportunities. But there is here in the State the Legislature that elected him. We have had his avowal of the downright injustice and madness of bayonet rule, as he calls it, in the South, and while we take him at his word, that he will go to Washington pledged to co-operate with all men who are in favor of the undying principles of local self-government, we shall nevertheless be interested in knowing how far his representative constituency will stand by him. Already this Democratic Legislature has reported one bill gerrymandering the City of New-Haven to make it perpetually Democratic so far as possible, and has actually passed favorably in its committee another throwing a partisan mantle over the City of Norwich, where the Republican Party holds absolute control. By the former all the present city officers below Mayor are to be dethroned and a new election called, to get rid of objectionable Democrats, and this is to be followed by a redistribution of the wards of this city, to make the succession a thoroughly effective Ring affair. By the latter bill, Norwich, which now elects a City Recorder by the Common Council, and also a City Attorney, is to have a consolidation of judgeships, by which the Legislature will appoint the surviving Judge, to whom is given the appointment of the Attorney, who is to have substantially the charge of the criminal business of the place. This makes a Democratic administration of justice, and cuts off the Republicans of Norwich from any voice in the matter. Both these bills are to enforce their powers without giving the people of either city an opportunity of voting on a single proposition. Manifestly the principle of "local self-government" is to be wholly ignored so far as Connecticut communities are concerned, and possibly because this is to be so, Mr. Eaton thinks it advisable to resign his seat in the Legislature in order to avoid unpleasant catechising, and at the same time preserve the true principle of constitutional government which he declares he is going to Washington to defend.

Now that the Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic for the first time in nearly a quarter of a century, there is a reformatory ravenousness about it that makes its career a matter of exceptional interest. The question of the Judgeship is the most absorbing one just now. Last year, the Senate being Republican and the House Democratic, the two Houses could not agree in the election of Superior Court Judges, and three vacancies are to be filled at this session; but there are more than enough candidates to fill them, and a proposition is made to increase the number two, which will make five to be elected. This will increase the total number of Superior Court Judges to eight, leaving the Supreme Court of Errors with five, as now. The plan of increase, however, is to entirely divorce these two courts, so far as the work of the Bench is concerned on the Circuit. Now the higher court Judges do service on the Bench of the lower court, and the plea in their behalf is that they are overworked. But this overworking will be shown to be a figment of the imagination. The average number of days of sitting of the Supreme Court Judges for the past ten years, in the entire State, is less than fifty a year; and these Judges, some of them, do a great deal of work as committees, which is profitable, and they like it. I know of one who, within the past month, sat seven days on a case, and was paid $300 for his service. The whole plea of overwork, and of the necessity of increase, grows wholly out of the fact that a few Democratic partisans want places on the Bench. It is not proposed, if five Judges should be chosen, to give the Republicans more than one, and he lives in a county where there is no Democrat of respectability and standing who wants the place. A lively contest will ensue over this subject. Such men as Senator Wheeler, of Bridgeport; Senator Pond, of Hartford; Representative Landers, of New-Britain, and others of prominence on the Democratic side, will oppose the increase and also blind party action, and will fight the caucus if that comes in the way.

The matter of constitutional revision, which was agitated considerably last year on the bill proposed by Mr. Harrison, of New-Haven, providing for a Constitutional Convention, will come up again. First, however, two separate amendments, proposed one year ago by Col. Wait, of Norwich, will appear in order, being continued over for a two-thirds vote. One increases the Senatorial districts from twenty-one to not less than forty-one nor more than fifty-one. If increased to fifty-one, the ratio of representation will be one Senator to about every 11,000 of population, and, under it, New-Haven would get four Senators and Hartford two. It is believed that no partisan advantage could be derived from the change, while the allotment would certainly be equitable. The other amendment proposes to give to every town having a population of 5,000 and only one Representative now, two Representatives. This would give to the towns of Bridgeport, Meriden, and Derby, now having one Representative, two, and this would be fair. The inequality existing between the representation of these towns and that of the smallest towns in the State has occasioned much of the call for a Constitutional Convention. When the present Constitution was adopted, in 1818, it was provided that all towns admitted after its ratification should have but one Representative, and these three towns come under that restriction; but they have grown to importance in population and wealth, while the majority of the small towns have made but little progress. If these amendments shall prevail this year, I think their adoption will dispose of the clamor for a Constitutional Convention, which is of doubtful expediency at best.

Temperance legislation will be attempted in some form. Already a large number of petitions are in; many of them are signed by women, asking for additional legislation. The ultra temperance people oppose the License law, and what would satisfy them would puzzle a saint. The Legislature ought, independent of what a Temperance Party can or will do, to handle the question on its merits. We are certainly no worse off under license than we were under prohibition, and in some respects, as to local option, much better fixed. The revenue from licenses last year, to the 7th of the present month, was about $172,000. The last Legislature took action in the appointment of a commission to inquire concerning the establishment of an Inebriate Asylum, and a favorable report has been made, together with a recommendation to adopt the workhouse system by a wholesome reform of the present penal method of treating drunkards. The Legislature will action the report, which has the indorsement of the Connecticut Medical Society and many prominent men.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SUMMER SEASON AT WALLACK'S.

The Summer season at Wallack's Theatre was auspiciously entered upon last evening. A brilliant audience filled the house, and the impression of the performance—a new play being the attraction—was exceedingly favorable. The new piece is entitled "Fate." It is what the French would call a comedy-drama, and is divided into five acts. Conjugal woe is the theme, but the omnipresent subject of adultery is not even hinted at. From a critical stand-point, the avoidance of this decidedly commonplace topic might be objected to, for it is clear that in "Fate" there is really much ado about nothing. But a good many people will rejoice that at least one entertainment can be enjoyed in which violation of the seventh commandment is not everlastingly harped upon, and for their sake the inconsistency of the dramatist may be overlooked. The story of "Fate" runs as follows: *Helen Faraday*, a rather exacting and suspicious wife, becomes jealous of *Juno Temple*, a designing governess, who seeks to captivate *Frank Faraday*, the husband of *Helen*. The pair quarrel; *Frank* is found in *Juno's* room under suspicious circumstances; *Helen* quits the house, and a divorce follows. *Frank* and *Helen* having parted, *Frank* falls into the snare set by *Juno*, and prepares to marry her. Fortunately for the intended victim, he loses, simultaneously, his health and his wealth. We say fortunately, for his wretched plight causes *Juno* to appear in her true colors, while *Helen* nobly comes to the rescue, and the curtains falls upon a dénouement which might advantageously be grafted upon the fourth instead of the fifth act. Other incidents are connected with the plot as rehearsed in the foregoing lines—as, for instance, the previous marriage of *Juno* to a wretched fellow named *Paulding*, and the comical adventures of *Makepeace Thackeray Blaize*, poet and rascal—but they are subordinate to the events recounted above. All this material is handled cleverly, not without evidence that the hand is that of a novice, but with a keen eye to effect. That "Fate" is indeed an uncommonly effective work was abundantly proven last night, the applause being very hearty and, invariably, spontaneous, and the curtain falling upon each of the acts only to rise anew a few seconds afterward. The play is capitally acted. Miss Carlotta Leclercq is one of the most refined and finished artists now before the public, and to say that the character of *Helen*—a character which, in spite of a certain unreasonableness which at the time no one, luckily, cares to look into too closely—is assigned to her is to imply that full justice is done it, in point of sentiment, variety of accent and power. Miss Lillie has the part of *Juno Temple*, and the utter heartlessness of the personage she portrays is an excellent offset to the tenderness of *Helen*. To Mme. Ponisi is allotted *Miss Dycer*, a "strong-minded woman;" and a very funny creature she makes of her. The male characters are depicted with equal skill. Mr. Theodore Hamilton, in the thankless rôle of *Frank Faraday*, shows manliness and ease, and Mr. Leclercq elicits uproarious merriment in the shabby-genteel habiliments of *Makepeace Thackeray Blaize*. A word of praise can also be accorded Mr. Eben Plympton's portrayal of *Paulding*. The minor personages are in competent hands; the scenery, we need but add, is worthy of Wallack's. No Summer season, to our thinking, was ever ushered in with brighter harbingers of success than were discernible in the tokens of satisfaction evoked by the drama and actors last night. The programme, of course, remains unchanged throughout the week.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Messrs. Baker and Farron appeared at this establishment last evening, in a drama written expressly for them, and entitled "Chris and Lena, or German Life on the Mississippi." In this play Mr. Baker personates *Chris*, and Mr. Farron the young and innocent *Lena*, who is always getting into trouble, and is always rescued, just in the nick of time, by the ubiquitous *Chris*. The piece affords full opportunity for Messrs. Baker and Farron to display their vocal and saltatory powers, and they avail themselves of its scope by singing and dancing on the slightest provocation. Mr. A. H. Sheldon takes the part of a country lawyer, and last evening he was so well "got up" that even his warmest admirers did not recognize him on his first appearance on the stage. "Chris and Lena" will be repeated daily during the week, both at the matinées and by night.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES—STATISTICS OF THE CHURCH—ADDRESSES BY VISITING DELEGATES—GENERAL BUSINESS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—The attendance at the morning session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was considerably reduced, many of the members having gone home. Dr. Darling, from the committee to which was referred the report of the Board of Foreign Missions, presented the report, the statistics of which have been already published. Dr. David Irving, Secretary, and Rev. Mr. Rankin, Treasurer of the board, spoke of the work of the board during the past year, dwelling with gratification on the fact that the board is free from debt. The latter stated that during the forty-one years of the board's existence, it has expended $6,250,000, of which sum $5,100,000 passed through his hands. He said he did not think the board could get along next year with the same allowance as of last year. The report was adopted. The subject of a formula for receiving new members, baptising infants, &c., was taken up. The assembly was divided as to the advisability of having any formula whatever, many opposing anything in the shape of ritualism. On motion of Dr. Darling the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

Dr. Atwater, Chairman of the Committee on Seminaries, reported that all the seminaries under the charge of the assembly had prospered greatly during the year. Dr. Green presented a minority report in the shape of a resolution to the effect that the assembly withhold its sanction of the appointment of Dr. R. W. Patterson to the Chair of Apologetics and Ethics in the Seminary of the North-west. Dr. Nelson said any man who impeached the soundness of the theology of Dr. Patterson touched the apple of the eye of a great many in the assembly. [Applause.] Rev. Mr. Kittridge, of Chicago, heartily concurred in Dr. Nelson's remarks. The discussion of both reports was postponed till Wednesday morning.

At the opening of the afternoon session Rev. Mr. Kittridge, of Chicago, moved that the report on theological seminaries be taken up immediately. The motion was amended, naming 3 o'clock, and carried. Considerable feeling was manifested on the matter, it being understood the objection to Dr. Patterson as Professor in the seminary of the North-west was owing to his championship of Prof. Swing in the late trouble between the latter gentleman and Prof. Patton. Several delegates from other churches being present, they were invited to address the Assembly. Dr. Young, of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, said that the Church had 8 synods, 56 presbyteries, 772 congregations, 730,452 members, 47,000 Sunday-school scholars, 37 foreign missionaries, with 18 churches and 563 congregations, and 21 mission schools, with 2,221 pupils. The total contributions for the support of the Church during the year were $881,000. He spoke of the differences which were supposed to exist between the two churches. Each had its work to do, and the work of one could, perhaps, not be done so well by the other. God seems to divide the labor of His children so that each can do that for which he is best fitted. The speaker regretted the lamentable attempt of science in the present day to disprove Christianity, for Christianity was not on trial before the bar of science; material laws he wanted applied to material things, and spiritual laws to spiritual things. Rev. Mr. Rhodes, delegate from the Evangelical Lutheran Church, extended the greetings of the Synod of his church to the General Assembly; the number of Lutherans in the world, as he counted them, was 45,000,000; in the United States there were 528,639 communicants, unfortunately divided into several branches, the portion here presented numbering 110,000. They held to a great and glorious doctrine of justification by faith, and the common evangelical doctrine. It had been said that the Lutherans in the United States were Presbyterians. If this were so, it might not be amiss for the Assembly to give them an invitation to attend its annual gatherings. He hoped the time would soon come when they would be together, but while apart he hoped the annual exchange of delegates would be continued. The next convention of the Lutheran Church would be held in Williamsport, Penn., and he expressed the hope that they would there greet the delegates from the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Nevin Woodside, delegate from the General Synod of the Presbyterian Church, said the synod was in favor of a covenant union, and believed the coming Fall Presbyterian Council was called for the purpose of purpose of uniting all who bore the name Presbyterian.

Dr. Wilson, Moderator, replied to the remarks of the speakers in a short address, assuring them of the reciprocity of feeling, and that the name of Martin Luther was cherished by every Presbyterian as sacredly as that of John Calvin.

The majority report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries was then unanimously adopted without discussion. The subject of home missions was next taken up, and Rev. John P. Clum, of Santa Fé, made a brief speech; he referred to the grand future which was in store for New-Mexico, when the Church shall have evangelized its inhabitants; it is not a new field in mission work, but it has been badly managed, and the results are not what they expected. The report of the Board of Home Missions was then adopted.

Dr. James O. Murray, Chairman of the standing committee, to which was referred the report of the Board of Publication, presented a statement of the work of the board during the year.

On the 1st of April, 1873, there were $9,520 in the Treasury; the cash received from sales of books by the book store was $65,863, and by colporteurs $50,939; the balance in the Treasury now is $12,233. During the year 71,196 volumes were sold by colporteurs, 83,971 volumes were given away by them and the Missionary Committee, 3,132,443 pages of tracts were distributed gratuitously, and 129,765 families visited, the larger portion of whom were conversed and prayed with. The donations made by colporteurs amounted to $8,519.

Dr Murray said the committee recommended that six members of the board be chosen from Presbyteries outside of Philadelphia. Also, that Dr. S. A. Muchmore, Dr. R. R. Booth, and Elder Ezra M. Kingsley be elected to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Dr. Herrick Johnson, Dr. J. L. Withrow, and Geo. W. Simons.

The report was adopted.

The committee appointed to select the place for the next meeting of the assembly, reported they had chosen the Second Church, Cincinnati.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and his congregation in Brooklyn for the kind offer extended to hold the next meeting at their church.

The committee appointed to confer with the Presbyterian Church was increased to ten.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD IN PHILADELPHIA—THE GRANGERS DENOUNCED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—At the session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod to-day, the report of a committee recommending the use of unfermented wine in the celebration of the Lord's Supper by all congregations was laid on the table for the present. The committee on the order known as Patrons of Husbandry, or Grangers, presented their report, which states that they emphatically and unequivocally condemn this and all other secret orders as ensnaring, deceptive, and sinful in themselves; as prejudicial to the best interests of society, and as a lawless and inefficient way of obtaining the redress of grievances. They also recommend that the Synod enjoin it upon all sessions not to fellowship members of this or any other secret order, and to warn all under their care to beware of the ensnaring influences of such organizations. The report was adopted by a unanimous vote.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONFERENCE.

REV. F. P. LUNDY ON CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS AND SYMBOLISM.

At the regular meeting of the Church Conference, held yesterday at the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, Rev. F. P. Lundy, D. D., read a paper on "Christian Monuments and Symbolism." The paper will form the introductory chapter of a book on the subject, on which Dr. Lundy is at present engaged. The speaker said that he had been studying the subject of Christian monuments for twelve or fifteen years, and that he had found, as he expected, the whole Christian faith written in symbols. Archæology, he said, was not the dry and useless study which many people supposed. It was oftentimes a more truthful witness of the past than history, and it was frequently used to verify history. Archæological remains, if rightly interpreted, could not deceive us, as historical writers were often in the habit of doing. Archæology showed, too, that religion was no cunningly devised fable. The Arch of Titus, at Rome, was, in its very silence, more eloquent than Josephus in telling the story of the overthrow of the Israelites; it was the witness to their whole history as written by the historian. It was the monumental stone reared over the grave of the Jewish nation. Religion might be perverted by human conceits, but in Christian monuments they found true evidences of the Christian religion. Symbolism, Dr. Lundy said, was a pictorial language speaking to the eyes, and had a great advantage over merely written language. Without symbols it was impossible, he said, that the religion of antiquity could have existed, and without them it did not seem possible that religion could be transmitted. Pictures were the first symbols, and are still in use with the Chinese. A symbol, Dr. Lundy said, was a mark or manifestation by which something hidden was made known. The ancients consecrated caves as symbols of the world. The tombs of India and the palaces and tombs of Egypt abounded in symbols, and the Druids had theirs also. Dr. Lundy noticed the fact that all the ancient temples were open and without covering, indicating the belief that it was unworthy of the power and majesty of God to have a closed house erected for his worship. Even the splendid temple of King Solomon was an open structure. In the apse of the Christian Cathedral and its starry roof, painted blue, was sought to be presented the idea of God's world. Dr. Lundy next explained that the cross had always been the symbol of life, and that it was even written in the structure of the heavens. Christian truth, he said, adopted Plato's cross, or the Greek letter corresponding to our letter X, as the symbol of Christ. When, however, the primitive Christian symbol became a cross to be adored and worshiped, then, in his opinion, it was the part of every good man to follow Abraham's example, and leave the Chaldeans as far behind as possible. Dr. Lundy was emphatic in distinguishing between symbolism and idolatry, and in reference to what he described as an attempt to localize God on the altar in the form of bread and wine, he asked how could that which was finite fully and properly represent the infinite? He explained that the circle in symbolism represented infinity. He also showed the distinction between a symbol and an allegory. The symbol, he pointed out, meant only what it represented. An allegory was identified with myth, a symbol with fact; the one was complicated and the other was unique. In the course of his address Dr. Lundy, referring incidentally to the ancient mode of sepulture, said it was the only true Christian burial, and that in fact there is no such thing as Christian burial at present. The reading of the paper was followed by a general conversation, Dr. Lundy answering such questions as were asked him.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, who presided over the conference, then offered up prayer, and the meeting adjourned until the first Monday in October, instructions being given to the Committee of Arrangements to select subjects, and to secure the services of one or more of those who are engaged in home and foreign work.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Five matches were decided at Fleetwood Park yesterday, and quite an interesting day's sport was had.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Monday, June 1.—Match $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. De Camp's gr. g. Grey Billy	1	1	1
J. Trout's br. m. Ledger Girl	2	2	2

Time—2:41½, 2:40, 2:38.

SAME DAY.—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

L. D. Ormsby's blk. m. Bet	1	1	1
John Murphy's br. m. Maggie	2	2	2

Time—2:53½, 2:52, 2:52.

SAME DAY.—Match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

John Murphy's gr. m. Alice Grey	1	1	1
D. Pfifer's b. m. Even Jane	2	2	2

Time—2:49, 2:59, 2:52.

SAME DAY.—Match $400.

John Murphy's s. g. Bricks	2	1	1	1
George Burchard's b. g. Billy	1	2	2	2

Time—2:44, 2:43, 2:49½, 2:47.

SAME DAY.—Match $400, to wagons.

B. Wilson's b. g. Patsy Boliver	2	2	0	1	1	1
R. Smith's b. g. Humpty Dumpty	1	1	0	2	2	2

Time—2:43½, 2:44½, 2:48, 2:48, 2:47, 2:50.

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

There was a sweepstake trot at Deerfoot Park yesterday which brought out about 300 turfmen. Five heats were trotted, the b. m. Lovely B winning.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, Long Island, Monday, June 1.—Sweepstakes $750, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. McMahon's b. m. Lovely B.	2	1	1	2	1
Philip Collins' blk. g. Hamilton Avenue	1	2	2	1	2
W. Webber's s. g. Architect	paid forfeit.				

Time—2:44½, 2:45½, 2:48, 2:49, 2:49.

TURF NOTES.

The Prospect Park Fair Ground Association have opened four stakes for the running meeting, which is to take place on the 5th, 9th, and 12th days of September, entries to close June 4. The first is a sweepstakes for two-year olds, $50 entrance, half forfeit, with $500 added; winner of any stake at Jerome Park, Long Branch, or Saratoga to carry seven pounds extra; three-quarters of a mile. The second is a sweepstake for three-year olds, $50 each, half-forfeit, and $500; one mile and a half. The third is the Prospect Park Cup, two and a quarter miles, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $800 added. The fourth is a hurdle sweepstakes, two miles, over eight hurdles, the second horse to receive ten per cent of purse; $500 added by the association. The races will be run under the auspices of the American Jockey Club.

Since his victory at Baltimore, Mr. Sanford's br. c. Brigand, by Planet, out of imp. Britannia IV., has been backed in the Belmont Stakes.

BASE-BALL.

Fully 1,500 persons were present at the game between the Philadelphia and Atlantic Clubs played on the Union Grounds yesterday. The Atlantics were short Dehlman, who is too ill to play, and consequently the nine had to be considerably changed, Chapman going to first and Clinton to centre field. The contest, owing to the very poor fielding of the Brooklyn team, was one-sided, and the Philadelphias found but very little difficulty in defeating them. The Philadelphias played very well together, but were unable to punish Bond's pitching to any extent, not one of the ten runs scored by them being earned. The umpiring was strict and unpartial. The following is the score:

ATLANTICS.	R.	1B.	P.	O. A.	PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	P.	O. A.
Farron, c.	0	1	5	1	Eggler, c. f.	2	2	3	1
Bond, p.	0	1	0	4	Holdsworth, 3d b.	0	2	1	0
Clinton, c. f.	0	0	0	0	Fulmer, s. s.	2	1	1	1
West, 2d b.	0	0	3	4	Craver, 2d b.	1	2	2	2
Pearce, s. s.	0	1	1	1	York, l. f.	2	1	3	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	0	3	1	Pabor, r. f.	1	1	1	0
Chapman, 1st b.	0	0	10	1	Mack, 1st b.	1	0	6	0
Booth, l. f.	0	0	2	0	Hicks, c.	1	1	8	0
Hodes, r. f.	0	0	3	0	Cummings, p.	0	0	2	3
Total	0	3	27	12	Total	10	10	27	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	—10

Runs Earned—Philadelphia, 0; Atlantic, 0.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.
Umpire—R. N. W. Matthews, of the Mutuals.

FLYAWAY VS. CHATHAM.

The Flyaways and Chathams played their first match for the amateur championship at Melrose yesterday. The game was well played, and resulted in the defeat of the Chathams by the following score:

FLYAWAY.	R.	1B.	P.	O. A.	CHATHAM.	R.	1B.	P.	O. A.
Laughlin, 2d b.	3	2	3	0	Sullivan, r. f.	0	1	0	1
Malone, 3d b.	3	2	1	3	McGlinn, c.	1	1	4	2
McGee, c. f.	3	2	0	0	Moore, 1st b.	2	2	15	1
Shanley, r. f.	1	2	1	0	McCoy, 3d b.	1	1	1	2
Shevlin, s. s.	2	1	0	5	McCracken, l. f.	1	2	0	0
Knowdell, c.	1	0	6	1	W. Gallagher, c. f.	0	1	2	0
Jolly, l. f.	0	2	3	0	J. Gallagher, p.	1	0	0	3
Antoine, 1st b.	1	1	12	0	Fallon, s. s.	0	2	2	6
Purroy, p.	2	1	1	1	McDermott, 2d b.	0	1	3	2
Total	16	14	27	10	Total	6	11	27	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Chatham	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—6
Flyaway	3	1	2	0	0	5	1	4	0	—16

Runs earned—Flyaway, 4.
Umpire—Mr. Carroll, of the Jasper Club.
Time of game—Two hours.

BALTIMORE VS. ATHLETIC.

The Athletics defeated the Baltimores in Philadelphia yesterday by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletics	0	0	1	4	1	2	0	0	2	—10
Baltimores	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

ANOTHER DEFECTIVE DAM.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 1.—The dam of the Colchester Wheel Works, in Colchester, broke away yesterday morning, carrying with it a building used as a spoke mill, and two bridges. One hundred feet of the most substantial part of the dam, which had been built twenty years and was considered perfectly safe, were carried off.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—Lewis Transell and three boys, named Willie Harden, Charlie Pitt, and Robert Lloyd, all of New-Albany, while out in a skiff on Saturday evening, were drawn under a coal barge and all drowned.

PEACH AND BERRY CROPS.

PROSPECTS FOR THE SEASON IN DELAWARE AND MARYLAND.

FAILURE OF THE PEACH ORCHARDS IN SOME COUNTIES—EXCELLENT PROMISE GIVEN BY OTHERS—AN AVERAGE CROP PROBABLE—STRAWBERRIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, June 1, 1874.

I have just returned from a trip through the peach-growing regions of Delaware and Maryland, and can confirm my previous reports of the fruit prospects of the peninsula. While the berry crop bids fair to be fully as large as any estimate yet made, the peach crop may perhaps have been by some overestimated, but most reports have underrated it. The report has been telegraphed over the country that in Worcester, Wicomico, Somerset, and Dorchester Counties, Md., which embrace about half the peach-growing lands of the peninsula, the prospect for peaches is very discouraging—in fact, that there will be none of any consequence. The inference was natural from this report that there would be but about a half crop; and when it was added that not only was the crop a failure in the counties named, but also in Sussex and Kent Counties, Del., and Caroline, Talbot, and Queen Anne Counties of the same State, an impression was created that the peach crop would be very short. The truth of the matter is that Newcastle County, Del., and Kent and Cecil Counties, Md., constitute the great peach-growing section of the peninsula, and in these counties the crop, instead of being a failure, bids fair to be a very extensive one.

From the lower part of the peninsula no peaches of any consequence will be shipped to market. The Hale's early, the latest peach to bloom, and earliest to ripen, in a measure escaped the effects of the frost, and there will perhaps be a good sprinkling of that variety shipped from points on the main railroad between Cresfield, Md., and Harrington, Del., a distance of about seventy-five miles. From Harrington to Clayton, thirty miles or more, there will be a few peaches of all varieties shipped, but not until Clayton is passed, going north, is the peach country really reached, and from that point till thirty miles north there are forests upon forests of peach orchards, all in a healthy condition, and all bidding fair to bear heavy crops.

Some of the growers around Odessa have expressed some fears of the ravage of the peach bug, but not much damage is likely to be inflicted by them, owing to the healthy condition of the peach-trees.

In St. George's Hundred the peach crop is estimated to be upward of 1,200,000 baskets. Other parts of New-Castle County will ship to market perhaps 150,000 baskets more. Kent County, Del., inclusive of what is gathered from stations on the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, about a like quantity; from off the roads below Kent County perhaps 50,000 will cover the amount gathered there. While Kent and Queen Anne County, Md., will have a crop of about 500,000 baskets, of which quantity fully three-fourths will be shipped direct to Baltimore. Cecil County, Md., will also have a fine crop, perhaps 300,000 or 400,000 baskets—but all the peaches grown in that county either go to Philadelphia or Baltimore to be sold. From these statements it will be seen that the quantity of peaches likely to be shipped from Delaware and Maryland to the New-York and Philadelphia markets during the present season, will amount to upward of 1,800,000 baskets, an increase of 400,000 baskets over the crop of last year, and a decrease of 400,000 baskets from the crop of the year previous. Of this 1,800,000 baskets about 1,500,000 will reach New-York, and the remainder will go to Philadelphia.

Along the waters of the Chesapeake Bay many thousand baskets of peaches are grown, perhaps a half million, which do not enter into estimates given, as they are grown per contract for the Baltimore canneries, and go by boat directly to that city. In Queen Anne County, Md., where much attention has been given to growing pears, reports speak favorably for a good crop of "Bartletts," that being the variety mostly cultivated, but the peach crop, which was unusually promising up to that time, was almost completely killed by the severe freezing weather of May 22 and 23.

THE BERRY CROP.

The familiar call of the "cart boys" selling strawberries, which is as music to the ear of the overcrowded poor of the tenement-houses, will in all likelihood be heard in our streets before next Saturday night. Of all fruits received in this market none is more popular than the strawberry. It is a luxury alike to the poor and the rich, and unlike many luxuries it is a most healthy one when ripe. For weeks strawberries have been freely arriving in our markets, but coming from points too far south to be picked in a condition sufficiently ripe to be either delicious or healthy, the poor have not suffered much, being unable to buy the high-priced fruit. During the past week all the strawberries sold in the market, with the exception of a few crates coming from lower Maryland, came from Norfolk and points further south; consequently, they were forty-eight hours and more on the route. After the middle of this week it will not pay to bring them from such remote points, and the market will be supplied by berries from Delaware and Maryland. The fruit will then be offered in our markets in about twenty hours after picking. Quite a large shipment is expected to arrive from Snow Hill and Princess Anne, in Maryland, and doubtless there will be shipped to-day, for the morrow's market, many thousand quarts from those points. About Friday, heavy shipments will be made from all points of lower Maryland reached by the Delaware and Eastern Shore Railroad; and perhaps some from Delaware. While by Monday of next week strawberries will be ripe in all sections of the Peninsula, while lower Jersey will also begin sending its quota. Thus it can be fairly concluded that the last of this week and the first of next will bring us into the height of the "seedling" strawberry season. About the 10th of June will commence the "Hackensack" season. The "Hackensack" is the small, sweet strawberry shipped (freed of the caps) to this market in small, splint baskets, usually holding a third of a quart, and known as "thirds." After them, about June 20, commences the Hudson River seedlings, which variety winds up the strawberry season about July 1.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

On last Friday, when Gov. Dix was about reviewing the soldiers of the Second Division from the stand in Cumberland street, Brooklyn, an incident occurred which attracted general attention at the time. When the space before the stand was clear, just before the military paraded past, Louis Francis, an old, one-legged soldier, with gray hair and rugged, war-worn features, stepped before the stand and saluted Gov. Dix. The Governor touched his hat in return, and the old man went away with a satisfied air. Francis served through the whole of the war with the famous Fourteenth of Brooklyn, and besides losing his leg, received fourteen bayonet wounds, and was literally riddled with bullets. The day following the parade Francis went to Green-Wood, and decorated the graves of his comrades, and, after returning, died as he was in the act of sitting down to supper. The deceased veteran, who was well known in Brooklyn, will be buried from his residence at No. 64 Hamilton street to-day.

LEASE OF FORESHORE RIGHTS TO THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The City authorities have leased the foreshore rights of land under water between Sixtieth and Sixty-fifth streets to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, on which the company purpose building a grain elevator capable of operating 1,250,000 bushels of grain. Extensive docks will also be constructed on the reclaimed water-front, and tracks laid down to connect with the main line. Part of the foreshore is owned by the Railroad Company, and the terms of the new lease of the other portion are as follows: The company are to have control of the land for fifty years at a rental of $5,000 for the first term of ten years, $6,000 for the second term, $7,000 for the third, $8,000 for the fourth, and $9,000 for the fifth term; the company to keep the piers in repair, and perform the dredging and other necessary work in the channel. At the expiration of the term, the lands and improvements will revert to the City. The Commissioners of Docks express themselves satisfied that the agreement is advantageous to the City.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

While passing through Sixteenth street, on Sunday evening, Thomas Fitzpatrick, of No. 40 same street, was severely stabbed in the right shoulder by Patrick McEnroe, of No. 266 First avenue. McEnroe was yesterday committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail by Justice Smith. The assault was entirely unprovoked and the parties are total strangers. ....An intoxicated German who described himself as John Hoffman, of No. 33 Eldridge street, yesterday afternoon attempted to throw himself from a Thirty-fourth street ferry-boat, and struggled desperately to release himself from the grasp of his rescuers. In default of $300 bail to keep the peace, he was locked up. ....On the application of Michael O'Hara, of No. 604 East Fifteenth street, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Officer James Brannon, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on a charge of assault and battery. O'Hara claims he gave no provocation for the assault.

FORGERIES BY A FARMER.

HIS CAPTURE AFTER TWO YEARS' SEARCH—REMANDED TO PENNSYLVANIA BY GOV. DIX.

A United States' Government Service detective arrived here last week with a warrant from Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, for Levi Saunders, a wealthy farmer and cattle dealer at Waynesborough, Franklin County, Penn., charged with extensive forgeries on the Franklin County Bank, at Chambersburg. The officers tracked him from this City to the Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, and found him boarding on the Canada side, under the name of Jarvis Stevens. The Postmasters on the American side enticed him across to get a letter, and he was arrested as he was stepping off the Grand Trunk cars. He was taken to Pennsylvania under the requisition upon Gov. Dix, and after being fully identified was locked up in the Franklin County Jail on Saturday. The prisoner has been a fugitive since 1872. He is charged, among other acts, with having forged the signatures of Simon Lecrone and J. Nicodamus, two rich Pennsylvania stock speculators, as indorsements on five checks of $2,500 each, which he drew on the Union Bank, of Philadelphia, where he had an account. He passed four of the notes on the Franklin County Bank, but on presenting the fifth one Mr. Johnson, the bank cashier, refused to discount it, because of some discrepancy in the figures. Subsequent investigation revealed all the forgeries, and also showed that Saunders had personally sent all the checks, except the four named, a day before they matured at the Union Bank. Saunders is also accused of stealing several thousand dollars belonging to an estate for which he was assignee. Detectives have been looking for him for two years.

ERIE RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Yesterday there was a sharp decline of two per cent. in Erie stock, both here and in London. The decline is attributed to the appearance of a pamphlet from S. H. Duncan reiterating the charges against the management of the road made some time ago by him. President Watson sent a cable dispatch to London not to place any credence in the telegrams sent from here based on the allegations contained in the pamphlet, and requesting them to await the result of the investigation into the condition and management of the road, now being made by Capt. Tyler and the English accountants. The Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange yesterday issued the following notice in regard to a certain class of Erie bonds:

> "Erie Railway Mortgage Bonds may now be registered and transferred to Duncan, Sherman & Co., transfer agents.
>
> The first mortgage extended bonds bearing indorsements, and known as "extended indorsed," if registered by the company and indorsed to bearer, are a good delivery as extended bonds.
>
> If any indorsements are without date, the transfer agents must certify on the bonds that they were there at the time of registering and transfer to bearer."

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The Tammany Society met at Tammany Hall last night, Grand Sachem Schell presiding. Among those who were initiated into the order were Messrs. John F. Cleveland, financial editor of the *Tribune*, and brother-in-law of the late Horace Greeley; David McAdam, Justice of the Marine Court; Robt. J. Niven, Secretary of the Harlem Railroad Company; Lawrence R. Jerome, brother of Leonard W. Jerome; James H. Hunting, and ex-Judge Samuel Jones.

CALLENDER BAILED.

Charles Callender, the Ex-Bank Examiner, gave bail yesterday in the sum of $15,000 to appear for a third trial when called upon. His bondsman, John Boylan, is the same who acted for him in that capacity before the last trial. It is the present intention of the representatives of the Government to try him again during the Fall term of the United States Circuit Court.

STABBING AFFRAY IN THE SIXTH WARD.

Michaelo Marta and Condonoro Saboreni, laborers, residing at No. 54 Mulberry street, quarreled at their residence yesterday evening, when Marta stabbed Saboreni in the arm, inflicting a serious wound. Marta was arrested by Capt. Kennedy and Detective Dolan, of the Sixth Precinct, and locked up in the Franklin Street Station. Saboreni was taken to the Park Hospital.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mr. Thomas B. Tappen, one of the Court-house Commissioners, took the oath of office yesterday before Mayor Havemeyer....Commissioner Van Nort announces that he will not make any changes at present in the force employed to care and clean the public buildings, but that he will probably reduce the number with a view to retrenchment.

The Great Fire at Independence.

LOSS $400,000.

HERRING'S SAFE THE VICTOR!

INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, May 29, 1874.

Messrs. Herrings & Farrel, Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: My safe, one of Herring's, withstood the great fire all right, and preserved my books and papers to my entire satisfaction. R. R. PLANE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

Victorious at Chicago, Boston, Portland, New-York, Richmond, Charleston, Constantinople, and all the great fires which have taken place within the past thirty years.

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FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
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NOBODY REALIZES THE LUXURY of the true Russian Bath until he visits the new and elegant establishment, No. 7 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Marble vapor, plunge, and shower-rooms.—*Advt.*

Rich, Pure, and Harmless.
BURNETT'S FLORIMEL for the handkerchief.
For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Late Discovery.—"LUXURENE" has no equal for the hair. 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & CO., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely prescribed among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonial:

ATLANTA, Ill., July 14, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here but can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors' and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors, but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half of the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has just now gone home from a visit five miles away.

Mrs. THOS. McFARLAND.

Dr. G. B. CHAPMAN, Plattsmouth, Neb., says: "I have under treatment a lady who for the past seven years has been afflicted and, after trying several physicians without receiving benefit, is gaining rapidly on your Favorite Prescription.

Important to the Sensitive.

Persons with active brains and of a delicate organization should never be subjected to violent purgation or any other treatment calculated to prostrate them. Leeching, cupping, starving, and intestinal rasping, are of doubtful expediency in any case, but they are almost certain death to the sensitive and fragile. What such persons need is stimulation, and the very best invigorant they can take is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. To give depleting medicines to the nervous, the debilitated, the infirm, the emaciated, the desponding, is like firing broadsides into a sinking ship. Thousands of dyspeptics are killed every year by medicines that sap the physical and constitutional stamina which, if reinforced by that powerful vegetable tonic, would soon prove an overmatch for the disease. It is true that the bowels require to be relieved and regulated, and the liver controlled, as well as the stomach to be toned and the system strengthened; and let it be borne in mind that the Bitters accomplish these objects gently and surely.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose.
55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are adapted to [illegible]

A Reliable Remedy for Expelling Worms, so common with young children, will be found in BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste, and no child will refuse to take them. Twenty-five cents a box.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

MARRIED.

BLEYTHING—BULFINCH.—At St. John's Church, Savannah, Ga., May 27, by Rev. Geo. D. BLEYTHING, of New-York, to MARIE H., daughter of the late Rev. S. G. Bulfinch, D. D., of Cambridge, Mass.

DODGE—POST.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on the 28th ultimo, by Rev. Dr. Parker, L. P. DODGE to MARY R. POST.

HUSTACE—BRIGGS.—In Brooklyn, May 26, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Geo. W. Wadleigh, by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., RICHARD HUSTACE to CARRIE EMILY, daughter of Pardon Briggs, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

WHITMAN—CARR.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday, May 26, by Rev. Alexander Heberton, D. D., of Philadelphia, THOMAS H. WHITMAN to ALICE CLEMENTINE CARR, only daughter of Mrs. J. P. Currie.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

BIRD.—On Sunday, May 31, 1874, MARY KATE SUMMERBELL, wife of Edward R. Bird, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 126 Noble st., Greenpoint, Long Island, on Wednesday, June 3, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BRUNSEN.—At his late residence, No. 385 Bedford av., Brooklyn, CHRISTOPHER W. BRUNSEN, in the 89th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHASE.—On Sabbath morning, May 31, of diphtheria, FREDDIE HOWARD, only son of Wm. H. and Jennie F. Chase, and grandson of Rev. J. Porter, D. D., aged 9 years, 9 months, and 18 days.

Funeral services on Tuesday, June 2, at 3 P. M., from No. 133 McDonough st., corner Throop av., Brooklyn.

GUY.—On Sunday, May 31, SARAH B., widow of P. A. Guy, in the 57th year of her age.

Funeral this Tuesday, June 2, from Harlem Congregational Church, 125th st. and 2d av., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HECTOR.—In this City, May 30, 1874, JULIET DICKASON HECTOR, eldest daughter of Margaret and the late Thomas Hector.

Funeral from St. Philip's P. E. Church, Mulberry st., on Tuesday, at 3:30 o'clock.

☞ Troy and Boston papers please copy.

HOLT.—In Brooklyn, Monday, June 1, LUCY OWEN, relict of Henry Holt, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, S. M. Pettingill, No. 324 Clinton av., Wednesday, June 3, at 5 P. M.

HOPPOCK.—At his residence, Dunnellan, N. J., on Sunday, May 31, LARRISON HOPPOCK, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Dunnellan, on Wednesday, June 3, at 12:15 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 A. M., and return at 1:28 P. M.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, JOHN EVANS, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 337 Court st., on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 2:30 P. M.

JAUDON.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, May 31, SAMUEL JAUDON, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services at residence, No. 110 East 56th st., this morning (Tuesday) at 9:30 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

LEMON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 31, Mrs. HANNAH LEMON, in the 91st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 258 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

☞ Troy, N. Y., and Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

POWELL.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, May 31, JOHN POWELL, Jr., late of the *Army and Navy Journal*, in the 32d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 202 Willoughby av., on Tuesday at 3:30 P. M.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

SHELTON.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday evening, LUCY SHELTON, aged 92 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, 3d, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence on Fairfield av.

SPRAGUE.—Suddenly, at Fordham, on Saturday, May 30, H. M. SPRAGUE, M. D., in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. James' Church, Fordham, on Tuesday, June 2, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Fordham Station on the arrival of the 2:30 P. M. train of the Harlem Railroad from Grand Central Depot. The remains will be taken to Killingly, Conn., for interment.

SKIDDY.—On Friday evening, in the 38th year of his age, JOHN R. SKIDDY, son of Francis Skiddy.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison av. and 42d st., on Tuesday morning, June 2, at 9:30 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—At Orange, N. J., Monday, June 1, ELIZABETH S., wife of Abraham C. Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Washington st., on Wednesday, June 3, at 2 P. M.

WEEKS.—At Jersey City, Sixth month, 1st, 1874, of paralysis, SAMUEL C. WEEKS, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 275 Third st., Jersey City, on Fourth day, the 3d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice. Remains will be taken to Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

WEIL.—Suddenly, Sunday morning, May 31, of Bright's disease, JANE WELLSWORTH, wife of Henry Weil.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 273 Madison av., Wednesday, June 3, at 2 P. M.

WESSON.—May 29, 1874, EDWARD WESSON, aged 32, of congestion of the lungs.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his mother, Mrs. David Wesson, No. 85 Joralemon st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

The only edition authorized in text and complete in illustration.

MERIDIANA:
THE ADVENTURES OF THREE ENGLISHMEN AND THREE RUSSIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
By JULES VERNE.
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This volume travesties in Jules Verne's inimitable and fascinating style the numerous ponderous books of African travel and adventure. In thrilling interest it surpasses them all, while the illustrations with which the book is crowded are so graphic that the story itself may almost be read by them, and without going through the text.

N. B.—An unauthorized edition of this book is published under another title in direct contravention of the usages of the trade and in violation of our rights. Of this unauthorized edition fifty-seven pages is an abridged translation of the original. The remaining 133 pages are taken bodily from our book. The unauthorized edition contains twenty illustrations—our edition has forty-eight illustrations, and is issued under a direct arrangement with the French and English publishers of Jules Verne's works.

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A.—OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH is an abstract from a forthcoming work on throat diseases by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College, sent free. Address No. 28 East 20th st. "Dr. Williamson's mode of treating catarrh is the result of many years of investigation, and we believe it is the only method by which it can be permanently cured."—*Journal of Medical Science.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 6, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 and 1:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY, at 7 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

ROCHEFORT.—PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LIFE OF Henri Rochefort, Olivier Pain, and Grousset. For sale by C. D. FREDRICKS & CO., No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 2, at No. 291 4th st., at 8 o'clock. GEO. H. CORNELL, President.
CHAS. McCLEARY, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

At the Exchange Sales-room, yesterday, Monday, June 1, William Kennelly sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, the irregular-shaped plot of land 24.8 front, the south side of Seventh avenue by 100 by 46.4 by 103.3, 74.1 feet north of Thirty-fourth street, with the four-story free-stone building thereon, known as the Etna Building, to S. B. Brownell, for $32,500. Also sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 13.4 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixtieth street, 168.4 feet west of Second avenue, to H. S. Anderson, for $12,250.

D. M. Seaman, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, adjourned the foreclosure sale of the six lots running through from West Ninety-sixth street to West Ninety-seventh street, 225 feet west of Eleventh avenue, to Monday, July 1.

A. H. Muller & Son, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Esq., Referee, adjourned the foreclosure sale of the twenty-six lots of land on Prospect, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to Friday, June 9.

Concerning the sale of building lots at Hunter's Point, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., yesterday, a report in full will be printed in THE TIMES of to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are as follows, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange:

By Wm. Kennelly, public auction sale of the premises No. 245 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets, embracing a lot 25 by 92.6, with a three-story brick house upon the front thereof, and a two-story house in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sales, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of the following City property: One plot of five lots, together in size 100.8 by 125, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-first street, one of the most desirable pieces of property on Manhattan Island; one house, with lot 24.5 by 99.6, on Thompson street, east side, 97.5 feet south of Houston street, and one house with lease of lot, 17 by 76, on Third avenue, west side, 34 feet north of Fifteenth street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court partition sale, under direction of Commissioners, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Forty-second street, north side, 100 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-second street, south side, 250 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By E. G. Clarke & Co., at Long Branch, N. J., on the premises, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of three cottages and lots on Chelsea avenue, opposite the Mansion House, and a vacant lot adjoining, 75 by 150.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, May 30, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue:

New Buildings.

New buildings prepared for erection for which plans and specifications have been submitted during week ending Saturday, May 30, 1874:

West street, Nos. 414 and 415, one iron and brick first-class store, four stories, 44—46 by 107—95; Geo. Miller, owner.

Vanderbilt avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, one second-class store, brick, two stories, 42.9 by 203; New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, owners.

Third avenue, north-west corner Ninety-first street, five brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 60; Gustadt & Co., owners.

Forty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue, one brick stable and second-class store, four stories, 25 by 90; Smith & Niles, owners.

Elizabeth street, Nos. 103, 105, and 107, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 24.8 by 75; J. Muller, owner.

Second avenue, No. 1,009, one brick store and French flats, four stories, 16.8 by 50; S. Ullman, owner.

Second avenue, No. 930, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 74; Marcus Rinaldo, owner.

Cherry street, north side, 200 feet east of Corlears street, one Teal concrete-stone stable, second story, 19.6 by 19; Henry Keteltas, owner.

Eighth avenue, north-east corner of Forty-fourth street, two brick stores and flats, each four stories, 25 by 71; John J. Astor, owner.

Forty-fourth street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue, one brick French flat, five stories, 25 by 68; John J. Astor, owner.

Willis avenue, east side, 45 feet west of One Hundred and Forty-first street, two frame dwellings, each three stories, 28 by 44; First Methodist Episcopal Church, owner.

West Forty-first street, No. 234, one brick workshop, one story, 20 by 40; H. Richtlerg, owner.

Seventy-eighth street, north side, 30 feet west of Lexington avenue, three brown-stone first-class dwellings, each three stories, 16.8 by 53; Anthony Mobray, owner.

St. Mark's place, No. 15, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 26 by 75; Anthony Dugev, owner.

St. Mark's place, No. 26, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25.10 by 75; Elizabeth Koeler, owner.

St. Nicholas avenue, north-west corner of Seventh avenue, one brick tavern, three stories, 358—11.5 by 40; John Burke, owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the twenty-six buildings enumerated, $456,600.

Unsafe Buildings.

Buildings reported in unsafe condition during the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1874:

Mercer street, No. 53, unsafe upper floor, rear wall and ceilings; Meyer, Meyers & Son, agents.

Greenwich street, No. 405, unsafe rear wall and back stoop; Henry & John Paret, owners.

Third avenue, No. 457, unsafe rear area wall and coping; Thompson Estate, owners.

Elizabeth street, No. 104, unsafe front wall; Mrs. Sarah Leggett, owner.

Barclay street, No. 47, unsafe westerly pier of front, also sills and lintels; Henry S. Gregory, owner.

One Hundred and Twenty-first street, south side, 100 feet east of First avenue, unsafe central front pier and water-table; John Doe or Richard Roe, owner.

Third street, No. 293, unsafe brick extension building or rear; Wm. J. O'Connor, owner.

City Prison, Centre street, between Franklin and Leonard streets, front stone steps displaced and unsafe; Corporation City of New-York, owner.

West Twenty-eighth street, No. 528, unsafe westerly gable wall; Edward King, executor.

West Twenty-eighth street, No. 530, unsafe easterly gable wall; Edward Rellevill, owner.

Third avenue, No. 217, unsafe cellar steps and coping; John G. Attridge, agent.

Third avenue, No. 455, unsafe coping on party wall; Thompson estate, owner.

Buildings Reported on which Chimneys are Unsafe.

Third avenue, No. 455, rear chimney bulged; Thompson estate, owner.

Third avenue, No. 457, front and rear chimneys bulged; Thompson estate, owner.

Third avenue, No. 461, front and rear chimneys badly broken; Edward Laughlin, owner.

Canal street, No. 178, bricks and coping of chimneys loose; John H. Polier, owner.

Canal street, Nos. 199 and 201, bricks and coping of chimneys loose; Wm. McNamara, owner.

Elizabeth street, No. 104, bricks and coping of chimneys loose; Mrs. Sarah Leggett, owner.

Lewis street, No. 84½, bricks and coping of chimneys loose; Mrs. Schwartz, owner.

Mulberry street, No. 303, bricks of chimneys loose and broken; Henry Unger, agent.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, JUNE 1.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story building, Etna Hall, and plot of land 24.8x100x46.4x103.3, e. s. 7th av., 74.1 ft. n. of 34th st.	$32,500
1 four-story and basement brown-stone house, and lot 13.4x100.5, s. s. of 60th st., 168.4 ft. w. of 2d av.	12,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, May 30.

Broadway, before widening, s. w. corner 57th st., runs w. 208.10 ft., thence s. e. to Broadway, thence n. 31.6 ft. gore, except portion taken for widening Broadway, ½ part	$25,000
Same property, ½ part	25,000
Boulevard, e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 151st st., 25 x100	5,950
Henry st., s. s., 143.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x ½ block	5,000
New st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Union av., 50x145.2, Morrisania	1,500
Willett st., No. 88	18,000
16th st., n. s., 250.2 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x92	29,000
21st st., s. s., 94.5 ft. w. of 7th av., 23.8x101.7	21,500
29th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th av., runs e. 50 ft., thence n. 85 ft., thence w. 26.7 ft., thence n. 25 ft., thence w. 15.3 ft., thence s. 98.9, to beginning	70,000
83d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th av., 19.10x81.8	17,000
47th st., No. 15, East, n. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5	85,000
55th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 50x100.5	30,000
59th st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d av., 75x100.4	65,750
112th st., s. s., 187.11 ft. e. of 4th av., 17.1x 100	9,000
113th st., s. s., 281.8 ft. w. of 2d av., runs s. 31 ft., thence n. w. to 113th st., at a point 309.10 ft. w. of 2d av.; thence e. along street 28.7 ft. to beginning; gore	1,400
127th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x99.11	14,000
Madison av., n. e. corner of Taylor st., 100x120, West Farms	2,500
Morris av., w. s., 28.2 ft. n. of Smeeman st., 47.5x105.6	15,500
St. Ann's av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 145th st., 25x 100	1,500
St. Ann's av., s. w. corner of 145th st., 100x 125	7,400
Vermilyea av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hawthorn st., 150x150	8,000
1st av., w. s., 25.1 ft. n. of 58th st., 21.5x75	19,000
2d av., e. s., 25.8 ft. n. of 82d st., 44.8x100.1	11,000
Same property	4,000
2d av., w. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 24th st., 24.8x97.7	28,000
3d av., s. w. corner of 34th st., 14.3x76; 39th st., s. s., 76 ft. w. of 3d av., 24x38.6	36,500
3d av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 48th st., 18.10x75	19,250
3d av., w. s., 50.7 ft. n. of 96th st., 50.4x100	15,000
5th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 53d st., 25x100	72,000
7th av., w. s., 24.4 ft. n. of 26th st., 24.8x89.6	499

LEASES RECORDED.

Grand st., No. 91, store and basement, 3 years; 1 year, $1,800; 2 years, per year	2,000
3d av., n. w. corner of 130th st., per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN—AN EXTRA-WIDE CORNER house, on Madison av. and 56th st.; has three stories finished in cabinet; all latest improvements; electric bells to every room and hall; inspection desired. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS, A FURnished four-story brown-stone house on Madison av., near the Park, or will take a small house in New-York or Brooklyn.
WILLIAM GEE,
Corner Elm and Franklin sts.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP DWELLING, 19th st., near 3d av.; modern improvements; in fine order. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP—NO. 18 East 57th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 17 East 58th st., 5th av., Nos. 584, 614, 675, and 781. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OF
KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 33 PARK ROW, opposite new Post Office.

TO EXCHANGE—Elegantly finished and admirably located private residence for a country seat.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 25 East 31st st., near Madison av., with furniture; possession on or before 1st of July; price $25,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL LOCALITY.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 315 Greenwich st.

RYE BEACH HOTEL (N. Y.) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property is located upon the margin of Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, about one hour's ride from the City and two miles from Rye Depot of the New-Haven Railroad. The premises comprise about seven acres, with ample buildings, and is a well-known Summer resort for thousands who seek, upon its beach, unsurpassed facilities for a healthful salt-water bath. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of or address the owner, ROBERT F. BRUNDAGE,
Port Chester, N. Y.

ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN SIDE—ELEGANT residence; about twenty rooms; billiard room; fine head of spring water; gas; every modern improvement; five acres; lawns; forest shade trees; commodious outbuildings; garden; fruit; all in perfect condition; choicest neighborhood. Sale advantageous; price and terms, full particulars.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE — $45,000 — CLIFFSIDE. TWENTY-eight miles from New-York, the most desirable residence on the Hudson, unequaled for superb views and perfect healthfulness by any place on the river; twenty acres of land, highly improved; fruits in the greatest variety and abundance; gardener's cottage, large barn, &c.; possession given at short notice; place in perfect order. Address Box No. 89 Nyack Post Office.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the furnished Summer residence of the late J. Couper Lord, containing five acres of lawn and garden; place well laid out with abundance of shade, ornamental, and fruit trees; stable, hot-house, carriage and ice houses. Apply to HENRY TAYLOR, No. 4 Pine st.

$750.—A BARGAIN.—FIFTY-SIX ACRES IN a good state of cultivation; good bearing orchard; frame house, insured for $300; nine miles from Stroudsburg, one mile from Delaware River in Monroe County, Penn. Address A. C. TULLY, No. 20 Platt st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A PRETTY place, about five acres, on Turnpike, Rye Neck, one and one-half miles from Mamaroneck depot; splendid fruit and shade; fine view of the Sound; between Dr. Jay's and Henry Brevoort's; price, $20,000; mortgage to suit. Apply to SHAW, Grand Union Hotel.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, or exchange for a City house, my delightful country seat in Scarsdale, Westchester Country. Photographs of place and full particulars with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

A POUGHKEEPSIE RESIDENCE FOR SALE at a sacrifice; in the best part of the City; fine river view. Photographs with SLADE, BRUNDAGE & CO., No. 31 Union square, basement.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE, ABSOLUTE, AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
(no postponement,) by order of the
SUPREME COURT,
Under the direction of John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee,
TUESDAY, June 2, 1874,
at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE
S. E. CORNER 91ST ST.

A positive and peremptory sale has been ordered by the Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, June 2, of the five lots, south-east corner of 5th av. and 91st st. Each lot will be sold separately. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps at WILLIAM KENNELLY'S office, No. 4 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GLAMORGAN OIL REFINERY AND SOAP WORKS, BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
By order of Referee,

The favorable lease, dock privileges, trade, fixtures, machinery, and good will of the GLAMORGAN OIL REFINERY AND SOAP WORKS, situated on Sedgwick, Van Brunt, and Irving sts., Brooklyn, and occupies the entire front.

The building is two-story brick, with iron shutters, and covers entire lot. The property is only 200 feet from the docks, and has the privilege of the same. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Pine st.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable lots, (formerly part of the Dyckman estate:)

BROADWAY, s. e. corner Academy st., 1½ lots.
9TH AV., w. s., between 206th and 207th sts., 3 lots.
BROADWAY, between Academy and Hawthorne sts., 3 lots. Also, on 117TH ST., the 2 valuable lots situate on the s. s. of 117th st., 370 ft. w. of 5th av.
For particulars apply to auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, under the direction of P. T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee:

On Grand Boulevard, four full lots, south-east corner 99th st.; on 99th st., five lots in rear of the above; all free from rock; fine soil, and now used as a garden; assessments all paid; seventy per cent. can remain.
Maps at 35 Pine st.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M. The two-story and basement brick house, with frame extension, situate on south-west side Mott st., about 82 feet south-east Morris av., containing ten rooms; house in good order; is 20x27.6; lot, 64x100. Further particulars of auctioneers, No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL AT auction WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable dwellings and business property:

WEST 14TH ST.—The two four-story brown-stone houses, size 25x80, lots 25x126.6 each. Also, the SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF SOUTH 5TH AV. AND WEST HOUSTON ST.—Plot 50x65, with buildings theron. Maps at office of auctioneers, 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, THE RESIdence of the late Rev. S. L. Mershon, at East Hampton, Long Island. The house is large, containing twelve rooms, and is surrounded by a fine lawn and garden stocked with vegetables of Summer growth. The coast at this point is unusually fine for surf-bathing; in fact, all the surroundings are such as to make it very desirable for Summer residence. Apply to JOHN F. TALMAGE, No. 109 Wall st., or, HENRY S. TERBELL, No. 38 West 20th st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, AT WOODSTOCK, LARGE double house, in excellent order, on Prospect av., containing one acre of ground, (garden planted,) grapes, fruit and shade trees; can be let for one or more years; about two miles from Harlem Bridge. Inquire of JAMES McGAY, No. 61 East 54th st., Executor.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FURNISHED, A DElightful house for the Summer, on river bank; thirteen acres, pond, fruit, garden, cows, chickens, gardener, (good groom,) with separate cottage, stable, &c.; all moderate rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or R. F. WHITE, Real Estate Agent, Tarrytown.

TO LET, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about one mile from either Rye or Portchester Station—a furnished cottage, with fifteen rooms, on "Cottage Park," fronting the Sound. Rent $600. Apply to F. FAWCETT, No. 46 Frankfort st. or No. 22 West 17th st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON the shore, to rent for the Summer. Also, two or three handsome places a short distance from the ocean. Catalogues given to applicants.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED RENT—TWO brown-stone houses $50 per month; also, two brick houses, good location, $75 per month.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, DWELLING, STABLE, and seven lots of ground, all in excellent order. Apply to WYCKOFF & JAMES, Montague st., Brooklyn, or J. B. GRANNISS, No. 46 Cliff st., New-York.

TO LET—BY THE RIVER-SIDE AT PIERMONT A new cottage of nine rooms, with or without furniture. Address Box No. 57, Piermont, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
BLATCHLEY'S
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. To make sure, best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

FOULARDS. GRENADINES.

DRESS GOODS, new, stylish, and cheap.
GRENADINES, all Colors, Figured and Striped.
PRINTED FOULARDS, all Silk, standard quality, at 85c.
MEXICAINES and NAGASAKIS, specialties, suitable for the season.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

All styles and colors, with the latest novelties, including the Duchesse d'Edinbourg, orginal with this house.

RICHLY-PAINTED FANS in exquisite mountings. Also cheaper Fans in all the desirable grades.

RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, with a fine assortment of SATCHELS and TRAVELING-BAGS, will be found in our Notion Department.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT IS A SUCCESS.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

This popular department, at the Broadway and Twentieth Street Store, having been thoroughly REFITTED and REMODELED, will be reopened on MONDAY, June 1, with an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of NEW GOODS at REASONABLE PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

FOR SALE.

200,000 CHICAGO SOUTH PARK BONDS.
100,000 HYDE PARK, WATER BONDS.
100,000 TOWN OF LAKE, WATER BONDS.
Also, 500,000 OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
For particulars apply at office of the
New-York State Loan and Trust Co.,
No. 50 Wall st.
H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 114 SOUTH 3D ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1874.

A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at No. 23 5th av., New-York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of acting upon the appointment of a trustee under the said mortgage to fill a vacancy in the trust thereby created.
By direction of the Trustees.
A. B. NETTLETON, Trustees' Agent.

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall st., offers for sale its bonds, bearing interest at seven per cent. currency, and six per cent. gold, secured by first mortgages on improved real estate for less than one-half its apprised value, and by a subscribed capital of $5,000,000 gold, of which $1,000,000 has been paid in.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
BENJ. H. HUTTON,
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT,
WM. BUTLER DUNCAN,
JNO. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
WALTER H. BURNS,
DAVID DOWS,
CHARLES TRACY,
J. J. GOODWIN,
FREDERICK L. BARREDA.
ALEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on Monday, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. The polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st June, both inclusive.
JAMES P. HEWITT, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.—THE TREASURER of the State of South Carolina is now prepared to exchange bonds and stocks of that State into the new "Consolidation Bonds and Stocks," authorized under the funding act of Dec. 22, 1873. Parties interested desiring copies of the law containing a description of the bonds authorized to be exchanged, can have them by applying at the Treasury, at Columbia, S. C.

Bonds must be presented in person or by an agent authorized to cancel the same.
F. L. CARDOZO,
Treasurer South Carolina.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books of the company will be closed after the 13th inst. until the 2d day of June next. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS and financial agents, No. 12 Wall st., make investments for American and European capitalists, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for manufactories, merchants, miners, and other enterprises. Various amounts always for investments and to loan.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILroad Company.—The annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 27 to June 8, inclusive.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 393 Canal st., TUESDAY, June 16, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 10.
Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of the Receivers, No. 111 Liberty st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Trustee under Second Mortgage.

INSURANCE STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

HOLDERS OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILroad bonds, who may desire to exchange the same for good real estate, may address, for three days, Post Office Box No. 3,433 New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS — FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An opportunity is now offered for investment in a safe and profitable business, recently organized under a special charter from the Legislature of Connecticut, which will pay, permanently, satisfactory dividends.

A limited amount of the stock only remains to be taken. Apply at the office of
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Pine st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902,
FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following described Post Office envelopes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.

No. 1—size, 3¼ by 5½ inches. Estimated number required	7,000,000
No. 2—size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches. Estimated number required	750,000
No. 3—size, 4 by 9 inches. Estimated number required	2,000,000
No. 4—size, 4½ by 10½ inches. Estimated number required	200,000

FOR RETURNING DEAD LETTERS.

Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches. Estimated number required, 2,000,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

Size, 5 by 10⅛ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made for each kind of envelope (official, dead-letter, and registered package,) separately, and the contract will be awarded for each kind to the lowest responsible bidder.

Samples of the different sizes and styles of envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. The envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered; the boxes to be wrapped in strong manila paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster General.

When 200 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed; but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

All the envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, and the registered package envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract, if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond under the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved Aug. 26, 1842, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 526;) or the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of envelopes as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractor or contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post Office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.; conducted by American ladies.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell. Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NO. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st., a large number of well recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a very respectable English Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; can also take a place as first-class waitress in private family; has held the position in some of the best in England; good references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A thoroughly-competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her work; is neat and active, and willing to make herself useful; first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN MACHINE Seamstress.—By a Swedish girl, with the best of recommendations; has had only one place in this country, and would be generally useful; speaks good English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young English Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a thorough chamber-maid and a good hand sewer; highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do the chamber-work and sewing; is a competent person; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamber-work, assist with washing, or as nurse; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 211 East 28th st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl. Apply at her present employer's, No. 30 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid in a private family; would prefer the country for the Summer; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 652 2d av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references given; has four years' references. Apply at No. 465 3d av.

COLORED EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, NO. 227 West 15th st.—First-class servants for every capacity, &c.; girls for private families; boarding and Summer houses supplied.

COOK, &C.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COUPLE of North of Ireland girls in a family; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, &c.; they are excellent servants, and want a steady home; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH FAMILY COOK; CAN do all kinds of good cooking, baking, &c.; makes dessert, and keeps her kitchen neat and orderly; is willing to do coarse washing; best reference from last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT COOK; CAN do all kinds of cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams; good baker, and all kinds of side dishes, in the neatest manner; City or country; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; A FIRST-class cook; brought up in a first-class family in Maryland; will do washing or make herself useful; very steady, settled, and fine-appearing person; country or City; good testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, preserves and pastry in best style; has no objection to country or city. Apply at her present employer's, No. 35 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WAITRESS, &C.—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, (sisters,) one as good plain cook; the other as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting, in City or country, in a private family; good references. Ring No. 1 bell, No. 137 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman who is a good cook in every branch; will assist with or do the coarse washing; is an agreeable, well-tempered woman; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, tidy girl, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in best style; is also a good washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO UNDERstands her business in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 161 West 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS GOOD thorough cook and an excellent baker in a private family; will assist in washing; has seven years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WHO UNderstands all kinds of cooking, and baking, and soups; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 424 East 15th st., Room No. 15.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer; has the best of City references from last place. Call at No. 563 3d av., one pair stairs up, back room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS HEAD meat and pastry cook; will go to a hotel, boarding-house, or Summer home; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, EXPERT AT French and American cooking; Long Branch or Newport preferred during Summer; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 149 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 211 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN AS first-class cook; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; good City reference. Call at 151 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook. Best City reference from last place. Call at No. 109 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK WITH the best of City reference. Seen at 68 West 37th st.

COOKING, WASHING, AND IRONING, OR General House-work.—City or country; by a neat, industrious girl; will be found a respectable and intelligent servant; good cook; excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; WILLING TO do some coarse washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be recommended from present employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French and German Bureau.

COOK, &C.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO FIRST-class Swedish girls, who understand their duty and will do it, together in a family; one as cook and laundress; the other as house-maid, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN COOK TO ASSIST IN WASHing and ironing; City references. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, with the very best of City references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247½ Bowery.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying in person or by written order at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

GET YOUR HELP FOR THE SUMMER WHILE on hand—Cooks, chamber-maids, laundresses, waiters, help for every capacity, at JOHNSON'S Colored Private Agency, No. 153 West 24th st.

HOTEL COOKS.

Those thoroughly understanding their business in meat-cooking and pastry, and all other kinds of help for private families, &c., at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Colored Servants' Institute, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object. City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A NEAT, HEALTHY GERman girl, with good references; is capable, and a good plain cook and laundress; not afraid of work nor the country; speaks English well. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL, to do general house-work; excellent laundress; good references; City or country. Call at No. 213 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman to do house-work in a small family where no washing is required; sixteen months' best City reference. Call at No. 242 East 13th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO house-work; City references. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a small family; good references. Call at No. 54 Orchard st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; can give six or seven years' references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 9 Lexington av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, AS LADY'S maid; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of sewing; City reference. Call at No. 116 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c., thoroughly; unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' and gentlemen's washing and ironing to do at her house; excellent references. Call for two days at No. 329 West 38th st.; Mrs. Burns.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 70 West 43d st., near 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or fine washing.—By a neat, respectable, and industrious young woman, as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in either capacity; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, AS first-class laundress; has had many years' practice; wants a steady place; would do some chamber-work. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business and French fluting; willing to go in the country with private family; good reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 14.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, washing and ironing to do at her house; linens and fineries done in first-class style. Mrs. J. W. Brown, No. 106 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; VERY respectable and experienced nurse for young or grown children; or chamber-maid and waitress; willing to make herself useful about the house; very neat and tidy; City or country. Call at No. 309 4th av., Bookham's new office.

NURSE OR MAID.—BY AN EFFICIENT FRENCH girl as nurse to growing children, or to wait on young ladies; can dress hair nicely; do good family sewing; embroider; is experienced in the care of children, and fond of them; best testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Office, up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, capable Scotch Protestant girl to take charge of grown children, and is an excellent family seamstress, and willing to make herself useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; would do sewing or chamber-work; has ten years' City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN WITH THREE YEARS' City references from her last place, with a family going to the country, as nurse and plain sewing; will take full charge of a baby or growing children. Can be seen at No. 224 East 35th street.

NURSE, &C. — CHAMBER-MAID, &C.—BY two respectable young girls; one as nurse and seamstress, other as chamber-maid and waiting, or both as nurse if required; good references; City or country. Call for two days at No. 344 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL, AS nurse to growing children; is fond of children, experienced and trustworthy; can do nice family sewing and operate. Best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE, &C.—BY A THOROUGHLY RESPECTable educated Swedish woman, (Protestant,) to take charge of growing children and make herself useful in any light duties; unexceptionable references. Address No. 262 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS an experienced child's nurse; no objection to the country or to foreign travel; is never sea-sick; best City reference given. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class nurse for one or more children; six years' recommendations from one family in the City; can be seen with present employers. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT girl as nurse; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 311 7th av., third floor, back, between 27th and 28th sts.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY ENGLISH GIRL as nurse; has best reference, &c.; is gentle with children; is a good seamstress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE, &C.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young English woman, as nurse, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call or address at No. 243 West 55th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT NURSE; IS A QUIET, respectable person; country or City; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 469 4th av., ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY, MARRIED woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk seven weeks old; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS AN EXperienced infant nurse; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman. Can be seen and well recommended at No. 37 East 37th st.

NURSE, &C.—TO DAYS' WORK, AND TAKE care of children, by a young girl; good reference. Apply at No. 1,327 3d av., corner 76th st.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN as first-class seamstress and dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to assist with children or light chamber-work. Call or address No. 100 West 37th st., for two days; ring third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress and lady's maid; highest City references given; over four years in her last situation. Call or address M. M. C., No. 256 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, BETWEEN the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, as seamstress; must be of English birth. Address A. N. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS competent seamstress; good operator; no objection to assist in chamber-work. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 29 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS seamstress and to wait on growing children; has a knowledge of dress-making. Call or address for two days No. 237 West 15th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; cuts and fits; no objection to the country. Call at No. 303 East 11th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place at waiting; care of silver; also all kinds salads; four years' City reference from former place; City or country; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; understands salads; has good reference; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Call at No. 362 42d st., corner 9th av., top floor.

WAITRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Welsh woman as first-class waitress; understands care of silver, making salads, &c., thoroughly; has four years' reference from former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as waitress and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress or as chamber-maid; highly experienced in both capacities. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 7 East 53d.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as waitress and do fine washing, or as waitress alone; good City reference. Call at 215 East 37th st.

WAITRESS. — BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 245 West 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan, as first-class waitress; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 233 10th av., near 23d st.

WASHING.—FAMILY WASHING WANTED BY A competent laundress at her own home; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; best references. Apply at No. 214 East 28th st., second floor.

WANTED—SOME FAMILY WASHING BY A GOOD laundress, lately gone to housekeeping; can flute; City reference. Call at No. 424 West 41st st., third floor, back room.

WANTED.—BY A FRENCH BIBLE READER OF long experience, a situation in the above capacity. Address E. R., Court st., Fitzpatrick's row, Elizabethport, N. J.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER, &C. — AN EXPERIENCED book-keeper, cashier, and correspondent, with best City references, desires employment. Address Box No. 2,187 Post Office.

CHINESE LABOR.—CHARLES MING, CONTRACtor for Chinese Laborers for railroads, factories, &c. CHARLES MING, care of A. F. Spawn, 110 Liberty st.

COACHMAN, &C.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man, aged twenty-one years, who is a good groom and driver; can also do all kinds of out-door flower and vegetable gardening, mow lawns, &c.; best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &C.—BY A PROTestant man, aged 30 years, who can do out-door gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, edge walks, keep roads in order, &c. Best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 131 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG man, who thoroughly understands the proper care of carriages and horses; willing and obliging; has five years' first-class City references from last employer. Call on J. F., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, 5th av., corner 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, AS coachman; careful and safe driver; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly, and all connected with the stable; best City reference. Call or address No. 504 Hamilton st., Brooklyn, near Fulton, up stairs, first door to the left.

COACHMAN, &C.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish the best of City and country references. Address J. D., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman or gardener, or to make himself generally useful, in either City or country. Apply immediately (asking for John) at his present employer's, No. 207 West 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; keeps stables in good order; can furnish the best of City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOroughly understands his business; is sober and obliging; City or country; has five years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address N. B., No. 7 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address W. E., No. 119 West 37th st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; an excellent City driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address E., No. 1 East 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business as to the care and treatment of horses, which his reference will satisfy; no objection to the country. Address Thomas, No. 119 East 22d st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY AN INTELLIGENT, HONEST, sober Protestant coachman, with the best of City references; City or country. Apply at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands his business; City or country. Address or apply to H. F., private stables, No. 146 West 50th st.

COACHMAN. — BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT, which his reference will certify; four years from late employer, gone to Europe; very obliging and steady. Address W. L., No. 47 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; long experience with horses and carriages; first-class driver; City or country; best reference. Call or address for two days No. 131 West 50th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN who understands his business perfectly; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; first-class City reference. Address J. B., No. 104 East 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH SATisfactory testimonials from his last employer. Address or call for William, No. 141 West 54th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; can give the best City reference. Call at or address No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN; can furnish excellent City reference. Call or address J. K., No. 529 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN INTELLIGENT COACHMAN, Protestant, with first-class City references; country preferred. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, TEN MONTHS in the country; is a hard worker; has some knowledge about farming and plain gardening; will come for small wages. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER, &C.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AGED twenty-seven; speaks some English; can do all kinds of vegetable, flower, and green-house gardening; also care cattle and horses, drive, milk, &c.; has lately landed. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN UNMARRIED man; understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses, graperies, landscape gardening, &c. Address Henry, at seed store, No. 9 John st.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A SINGLE young man, Protestant; not afraid of work; a perfect groom, and has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—UNDERSTANDS THE CARE OF HORSES, harness, and carriages in first-class style; no objection to country. Call or address J. K., No. 147 East 35th st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &C.—BY A man and wife, aged twenty-seven years, no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, assist in garden, mow lawns, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; will do all kinds of house-work; best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORWEGIAN, AGED twenty-four years; speaks good English, and is well recommended; can care and drive horses, assist in garden, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, repair roads and walks, do farm-work, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO HAS GREAT experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; or traveling servant for the Summer season; very best references. Call at Nickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; thirteen years' best City reference given; last family gone to Europe. Call on or address J. S., No. 119 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Call or address John, locksmith's store, No. 789 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, in a private family; good London and City references. Address H. F., Box No. 47 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TWENTY TO TWENTY-five years of age; must be accustomed to office work, quick, and correct at accounts; steady, sober, and industrious, and must be well recommended. Address B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, stating salary expected and full particulars.

TO MACHINE MEN.—WANTED, A COMPETENT adjuster for Howe machine; also, a few reliable salesmen; reference required. No. 65 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND housekeeper in the country near-by, for a family of four; one from country preferred. Address, with references, Mr. E., Box No. 1,101 Post Office.

BOY WANTED IN A DESIGN ROOM; MUST have some knowledge of drawing. Address Box No. 3,977 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, in a small family; good references required. Apply at No. 26 East 33d st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress in a private family. Apply at No. 114 West 49th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE for three young children. Address P. O. Box 102 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office, screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase E, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD,
Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairing and altering Grammar School-house No. 45, on West 24th st., near 8th av.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
MATTHEW BIRD,
JAMES HARRISON,
JOHN CASTNER,
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER,
JOHN DELAMATER,
Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.

Sealed proposals for furnishing granite to build gate houses on 93d and 113th sts. will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, June 4, 1874.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from June 10 to July 6, both inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHern Railway Company, due 1st June, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank.
W. TAINTOR, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.

COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, June 20, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

JAPAN..........June 13

GREAT REPUBLIC..........June 27

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..May	13	From Yokohama...May	22
From Hong Kong..May	27	From Yokohama...June	5
From Hong Kong..June	10	From Yokohama...June	19

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH,

Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'day, June 3	Batavia, Saturday, June 20
Parthia, Saturday, June 6	Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10	*Russia, Wednesday, July 1
Algeria, Saturday, June 13	China, Saturday, July 4
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,

No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL:

CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.

CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Derry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, May 30

STATE OF GEORGIA..........SATURDAY, June 13

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, June 27

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,

No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. J. A. WILSON, June 2.

LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, June 16,

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

California, Tuesday, June 2	Anglia, Thursday...June 11
Trinacria, Thurs'y...June 4	Australia, Saturday, June 13
Macedonia, Sat'day, June 6	Victoria, Tuesday...June 16
Utopia, Tuesday......June 9	Italia, Thursday......June 18

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE..........Saturday..June 13

PEREIRE..........Saturday..June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $126....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain..Sat., May 30, 3 P. M. Egypt..Sat., June 13, 2 P.M.

Greece...June 6, 9:30 A. M. Queen.Sat., June 20, 9 A.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON.... Saturday, June 6, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........June 2, 3 P. M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........June 9, 1 P. M.

MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........June 16, 3 P. M.

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........June 23, 12 M.

MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH..........June 30, 3 P. M.

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........July 7, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN DOMINGO,

For Porto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Capt. EDWARD WHITEHURST, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on or about Wednesday, June 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage at reduced rates, apply to

L. DEL MONTE, No. 50 Exchange place.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,

No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,

No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,

Central Railroad of Georgia,

C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.

General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Wednesday, June 3.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, June 6.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,

No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,

General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,

No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. — North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........June 8

ATLAS..........June 26

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........June 3

ANDES..........June 19

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,

Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING,

5,000 tons burden,

for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. A. DE LIMON, on SATURDAY, June 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120

Second cabin..........72

Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 2.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, June 16.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

LABRADOR, GREENLAND, AND ICELAND—In time for the Millennial Celebration—The fast-sailing clipper schooner MARY D. LEACH, Atkins, master, will leave on or about June 20 for above places, for a three months' pleasure trip, one month in Iceland.

She has two cabins, accommodating easily eight passengers, and being a fast sailer, it is confidently expected she will make the run out within twenty days. Persons in pursuit of health or pleasure will find this the most attractive trip of the year.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to

B. J. WERBERG, No. 31 Old slip.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........June 4

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........June 6

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........June 11

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........June 18

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR SALE—STEAM-SHIP RISING STAR, AS SHE lies at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st. Apply at office of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State is sued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, June 1...3:00 P. M.	Monday, June 1...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d..........3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 2d..........7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th......6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 5th..........7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 4th....11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th.....12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th..........11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th......10:30 A. M.	Monday, 8th..........1:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing June 1) leave Vestry st. pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.

Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry street, Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P.M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 89 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,

General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 25, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 24, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLYPHANT, for 2,000, 1,000, or 500 people. Barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. R. BALDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Eagleswood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife, James F. Geln, Stephen C. Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Ferdon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants. Summons for relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the village and town of White Plains, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 15, 1874.

GIFFORD & BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the Court-house in the town of White Plains, in said county, on the 18th day of May, 1874.

GIFFORD & BROWN,

je2-law6wTu Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—ELIJAH H. PURDY and WILLIAM PHYFE, plaintiffs against F. TERHUNE, defendant.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 93 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and five dollars with interest from the 13th day of May, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, April 14, 1874.

OTIS T. HALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated May 11, 1874.

OTIS T. HALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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STATE OF NEW-YORK—SUPREME COURT—County of Erie.—JEANNIE T. ASHLEY, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by WILLIAM M. ASHLEY, her Guardian, against CHARLES A. W. SHERMAN, HENRY A. FRINK, and FRANKLIN LEE.—Summons.—To HENRY A. FRINK, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of Jeannie T. Ashley, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by William M. Ashley, her Guardian, plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Erie County Clerk's office, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at Rochester, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

ALFRED ELY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the Defendant, Henry A. Frink: Take notice, that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Erie, on the 30th day of April, 1874.

my5-law6wTu ALFRED ELY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

CARPETS, &C.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING Works, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises.

R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The New Summer Resort, Woodsburg Pavilion,

WOODSBURG, ROCKAWAY, L. I.

This entirely new, beautiful, and commodious hotel, situated at Woodsburg, two and a half miles from Rockaway, South Side, Long Island, sixteen miles from New-York, having been greatly enlarged and magnificently equipped, is now one of the finest and most complete hotels in the State, and as a family resort cannot be equaled for its accommodations, will be opened June 1.

Those desiring a delightfully cool and pleasant Summer home will find in this house superior attractions, having a view of the ocean for twenty miles, being entirely new and replete with all modern conveniences found in any city hotel, such as gas, water in every room, hot and cold water baths, and steam heat throughout.

Surf and still-water bathing within a few moments' walk. Fine drives, with carriages for guests, fishing and boating on the bay. Location and climate unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. The house will be kept in strictly first-class style. Liberal terms will be offered to those wishing to engage rooms for the season.

Fine stables for private teams attached to the hotel.

The house is accessible by the South-side Railroad of Long Island, also Long Island Railroad via Ocean Point. Trains leave every two hours, arriving at Woodsburg in one hour; South-side Railroad, from Grand and Roosevelt sts.; Long Island Railroad, 34th st. and Peck slip. For time-table see daily papers. For terms, &c., address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles of the Valley of the Hudson, unsurpassed by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature fifteen to twenty degrees lower than that of New-York City. House opens June 1. Board $3 50 per day or $21 per week to June 25; after that date $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES.—Visitors will please inquire for JAS. E. BEACH, Agent at Catskill Landing, who will be in attendance upon the arrival of all trains and boats.

CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

To open June 10. This elegant and perfectly appointed hotel, facing Congress Park, I have leased for a term of years. With the assistance of my brother, Sylvanus T. Cozzens, of West Point, my intention is to offer accommodation in every respect equal to any hotel in Saratoga. Terms, $21 per week.

JOHN B. COZZENS.

WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE, (formerly Holsman Mansion, Santiago Park,) West Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., is now open as a first-class summer resort. This hotel is beautifully situated on the Passaic River, within five minutes' walk of West Rutherford or Passaic Bridge Depots, and only forty minutes from City Hall by Erie Railroad; newly refitted and refurnished; everything first-class; terms reasonable; boating, fishing, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c. For terms, address O. T. ATWOOD, Proprietor, Rutherford Park, N. J.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H.

Will be open for guests from June 1 to Nov. 1, twenty per cent. discount to June and October visitors; trout fishing good; hay fever, asthmatic, and catarrhal complaints relieved at once; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty. Send for circulars.

MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.

JEFFERSON, N. H., May 19, 1874.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

This commodious and elegantly-appointed hotel will open to the public May 30. Those wishing to select and secure rooms can now do so by application on the premises or by letter. New-Brighton boats from foot Whitehall st. every half hour.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

CROMWELL LAKE HOUSE, ONE AND A half miles from Highland Mills, N. Y.; Erie Railway two hours 1,200 feet elevation; elegant view; asthmatic complaints relieved; airy, healthy location; beautiful lake; no bar; excellent accommodations and treatment; terms reasonable; carriage meets 9 A. M. train from New-York daily. Send for circular and reference.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y., OPPOSITE West Point, will open for the season June 8. Good rooms can now be secured at moderate rates. Applications to Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, New-York, or to

HIGHLAND HOUSE.

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON,

Proprietors.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.—This new and elegant Summer home will open on the 15th of June. The proprietors will spare no pains to make it the best place in the country; no mosquitoes or ague; a full band will be in attendance. Address, E. E. VAILL & CO., No. 471 Broadway, where plans of the house can be seen.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will open June 4. Two cottages to let with board in hotel. Board from $21 to $28 per week, according to location of rooms. Address EDWARD COZZENS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 13, 1874. Application for rooms can be made at the hotel, or by addressing,

JOSEPH H. COOPER,

Manager.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate. For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

CHAMBERLIN'S HOTEL, RAHWAY, N. J.—One hour from New-York, thirty trains per day; near depot; families and single gentlemen can be furnished with board, with gas, hot and cold water, and bath-room, at moderate prices.

WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD—FOUR MILES FROM RAILroad; good trout fishing and boating; free carriage ride three times a week; terms $8 per week. At the West Davenport Hotel, Delaware County, N. Y. C. H. TALLMADGE, Proprietor. For further particulars inquire of M. LIPMAN, No. 649 6th av.

CROMWELL LAKE HOUSE, ONE AND A half miles stage from Highland Mills; two hours by Erie Railway; no bar; 1,200 feet elevation; asthmatic complaints relieved; elegant view; beautiful scenery; send for circular and references; take 9 A. M. train and inspect; terms reasonable. OLIVER CROMWELL.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J., 1,100 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.—First-class board for thirty-five persons in the elegant Wagner mansion; beautiful grounds, boating, fishing, and bathing; no mosquitoes; favorable terms to early boarders. B., TYSON'S, No. 745 6th av.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, LONG ISLAND, BEtween Whitestone and Sands Point, fifty minutes from City by steam-boat Seawanhaka, is now opened for permanent and transient boarders. Call or address as above.

LONG BRANCH.—PARTIES DESIRING TO MAKE arrangements for the season at the best-located cottages on Ocean avenue, can now secure a choice of rooms, with strictly first-class board. Particulars at my residence, No. 273 5th av.

PARRY HOUSE, AT HIGHLAND FALLS, ON THE Hudson—One and a half miles from West Point, will be opened early in June, newly furnished; splendid river view from shore to shore; terms reasonable. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

MILFORD, PA.

THE GLEN HOUSE NOW OPEN.

Mountain and river scenery unsurpassed. Engagements may be made at No. 70 5th av., where plans of the hotel may be seen.

LENOX HOUSE,

Greenwich, Conn.,

will be open on the 8th of June.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, MILFORD, PENN.—OPEN June 1; for plan of house and terms, apply at No. 70 5th av.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING AT RIDGEdale House, Madison, N. J. References.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between ISAAC MEHRBACH and SOLOMON MEHRBACH, under the firm name of I. & S. MEHRBACH, was this day dissolved. All claims against said firm will be paid by, and all moneys owing to said firm are to be paid to, ISAAC MEHRBACH, who will continue the business at Nos. 152 and 154 East 24th st., in the City of New-York.

ISAAC MEHRBACH.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874. SOLOMON MEHRBACH.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874.

AS MR. JOSEPH F. STONE RETIRES THIS day from the house of NICHOLS, STONE & CO., the firm is hereby dissolved.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of W. S. NICHOLS & CO.

W. S. NICHOLS,

W. L. JENKINS, JR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MATHEWS & KEEGAN has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN MATHEWS.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 29, 1874. BERNARD KEEGAN.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The Remington Sewing-machine Company removed to their new, elegant store, No. 6 South Madison square Kurtz's art gallery.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE —All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, and Printing at low prices. Orders solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, BRIDLES, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Lap Dusters, Robes, Whips, Spurs, Brushes, &c.—This is the only large harness establishment in this City whose goods are manufactured on the premises where they are sold; no country work, no machine stitching, but all hand-made work, and warranted, at prices low for cash. E. BARTLETT, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 62 Warren st. and Nos. 21 and 23 College place.

A FIRST-CLASS PARK OR MAIL PHAETON, as good as new, Brewster's make, lined in morocco, for sale cheap. Also, one fine French chariot on C springs back and front; built to order in Paris; sold cheap in consequence of owner going to Europe. EDWARD MURPHY, No. 225 Greene st.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, surcingles, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

I HAVE A FEW MORE WAGONS FOR SALE, my own make, that I am closing out at reduced prices.

ISAAC LOCKWOOD,

Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

WANTED.—A FINE BLACK CARRIAGE HORSE, 15½ hands high, sound and gentle, long tail, and no white marks. Address with price, J. H., Post Office Box No. 2,003 New-York City.

HARNESS FOR SALE VERY LOW—VERY fine new light double and single harness; also, splendid new silver-mounted coach-harness, English style, by a first-class maker, at No. 149 West 33d st.

CHS. GRUBE, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and pony phaetons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE OFfers a thoroughbred saddle horse for sale. Apply at private stable, No. 2 West 44th st.

A DARK BAY MARE—SIX YEARS OLD, OF good stock; raised by the owner. Seen at No. 3 West 27th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY HAS TWO connecting rooms together or seperately, and back parlor to let with or without board; hot and cold water and bath-room; excellent neighborhood; convenient to Elevated Railroad, 23d st. stages, and cars. No. 409 West 22d st.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location very healthy; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 28 EAST 23D ST.

Second floor to let, with private table, if desired. Also, other rooms singly or en suite, with or without board. References required.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SECOND story, to let to one or two gentlemen; adjoining hall bedroom, if desired; private family; terms moderate; references. Call after 4 o'clock at No. 321 West 18th st.

NO. 245 EAST 13TH ST.—TO LET, IN PRIVATE brown-stone house, in the best order, with all conveniences, the third and fourth floors to one or two families of adults. Apply on premises.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, in a small private family, with board if desired. No. 55 West 28th st., between 6th av. and Broadway. Summer prices.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 160 WEST, NEAR 6th av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 118 EAST 22D STREET, NEAR 4TH AVEnue, one front square room, (2d story,) without board, in private house. References given and required.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.,

Near 5th av., handsomely furnished rooms with board, en suite or singly; desirable location.

SOUTHERN FAMILIES MAY FIND PLEASANT rooms, with first-class board, for the Summer, at No. 18 East 32d st. References exchanged.

NO. 32 WEST 23D ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Neatly-furnished rooms, without board; Summer terms moderate.

NOS. 12, 14, AND 16 5TH AV.—ROOMS, single or en suite, with board; private table if desired; transient parties accommodated.

NO. 120 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without board; references exchanged.

TO LET—NO. 466 WEST 34TH ST., FRONT ROOM on first floor, to a physician; also, room on second floor to one or two gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 234 4TH AV.

A nice furnished room to let; reference.

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Rooms with board; references exchanged.

5TH AV., NO. 295—SUITES OF APARTMENTS TO let, with private table only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT A PLEASANT FARM-HOUSE, ONE AND a half hours from the City, via Harlem Railroad, two and a half miles from Katonah Depot; shaded grounds, fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry, milk, &c.; no fever or ague; terms moderate. Address WEBSTER HAIT, Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y. Reference, Mrs. William B. Smith, No. 310 East 21 st., New-York.

ON THE HUDSON.—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, forty miles from City, suites five large unfurnished rooms with use of furnished parlors; modern French roof house; gas in every room; ten minutes from depot and boats; no mosquitoes or ague; fine river and mountain views. Address Post Office Box No. 754, Peekskill.

PARTIES NOT WISHING TO GO FAR INTO the country can obtain good board and pleasant rooms at a private boarding-house in the village of Catskill. Terms, $7 to $8 per week. Address S. W. HOLBROOK, Catskill, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS rooms to let to Summer boarders; excellent location, fine house, pleasant grounds, and plenty of fruit; ample stable accommodations, corner of Trinity and Moran sts., Newton, N. J. D. M. DICKSON.

NYACK.—BOARD FOR FIVE OR SIX PERSONS with private family; house delightfully situated on the river road, eight minutes' walk from Grand View station; 1¼ hour from New-York. Address No. 744 Broadway, Room No. 17.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SEVEN AND A HALF miles above White Plains; large house, well shaded; vegetables, fruits, &c. Apply at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—WITHIN TWO HOURS OF New-York, and where no other boarders will be taken, for a gentleman and wife and three grown children, nurse, and coachman. Shade, bathing, and private table required; also stabling for two horses. Address, with full particulars and references, J. G., Box No. 3,162 New-York Post Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. FINCH—Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James H. Finch, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 1st day of June, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je1-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of C. H. POWMAN & CO., bankrupts.—Amasa Lyon, Charles W. Ogden, Benjamin B. Blewett, and Frederick Bassett, four of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1874 at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.

je2-law3wTu* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY HENRICH and CONRAD R BRAEUNLICH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Henry Henrich, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and Conrad R. Braeunlich, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874. T. F. MORSE, Assignee.

my19-law3wTu*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I HAVE A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A gentleman with from $2,000 to $5,000, to purchase, or assist in the manufacture and sale of, a new, useful, novel, handsome, and salable article; a monopoly; one can be sold to every man, woman, and child who has a dollar to spare for the same. Address, appointing interview, INDUSTRY, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

ADVERTISER HAS A NEW MANUFACTURing business, protected by patents; requires more money to work it to advantage; would like to meet a gentleman who would secure capital, either for an interest or by organizing a company. Address Post Office Box No. 3,186.

A GENTLEMAN AT PRESENT DISENGAGED, IS open to an offer where energy and responsibility are required; would take charge of any business or manufactory, or would go to Europe; has been importing and selling fancy goods for a number of years. Address X., West-side *Times* Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.

Every evening and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON will be presented, by the kind permission of Miss Matilda Heron,

THE MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL

of

Dumas' greatest play,

CAMILLE,

Which has been pronounced with one voice by the entire press to be an

UNSURPASSED ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.

The	THE CAST
LAST WEEK	has never been equaled on the English-speaking stage.
but one	It includes the names of
OF THE SEASON	Miss CLARA MORRIS,
and of	Miss KATE CLAXTON,
this great play	Miss EMILY MESTAYER,
which is still attracting,	Miss MAUDE GRANGER,
AUDIENCES	Miss KATE HOLLAND,
which crowd the	Mr. McKEE RANKIN,
theatre to	Mr. STUART ROBSON,
the	Mr. JOHN PARSELLE,
doors.	Mr. H. MONTGOMERY,
	Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS,
	Mr. W. F. QUIGLEY.

SATURDAY, June 6,

FOURTH MATINEE OF CAMILLE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

25th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

TUESDAY..... The whole of Gilbert's popular London drama of CHARITY, and the first two acts of MARRIED LIFE.

WEDNESDAY. The whole of Alexander Dumas' great comedy of MONSIEUR ALPHONSE and the first two acts of OLIVER TWIST.

EVERY MEMBER of this FAVORITE COMPANY in a series of THEIR GREATEST and most CONTRASTIVE CHARACTERS each evening.

*** Seats may be secured for ALL THE NIGHTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

Engagement of the accomplished artiste,

Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,

who will appear

EVERY EVENING DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,

Also, SATURDAY MATINEE,

in Mr. Bartley Campbell's emotional drama, in five acts entitled

FATE.

Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ...as...HELEN FARADAY

Other characters by

Messrs. THEODORE HAMILTON, C. P. DE GROOT, H. A. WEAVER, CHAS. LECLERCQ, EBEN PLYMPTON, B. M. HOLLAND, C. E. EDWIN, J. CURRAN, Miss LILLIE, Mme. PONISI, and MARGARITE CHAMBERS.

FATE MATINEE, SATURDAY, June 6, at 1:30.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH..........Manager

TUESDAY EVENING, June 2, annual testimonial

BENEFIT

to

W. B. FRELIGH, Esq., commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. and continuing until 11 o'clock at night, without cessation. ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS WILL APPEAR. MONDAY EVENING, first of Miss LOUIE LORD in LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Mrs. Southworth's great *Ledger* story,

HIDDEN HAND.

Miss LOUIE LORD AS CAPITOLA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEXT WEEK. SALVINI.

FINAL PERFORMANCES IN AMERICA OF

Signor TOMASO SALVINI,

commencing MONDAY June 8, with

THE GLADIATOR.

TUESDAY, June 9—Octave Feuillet's masterpiece, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

WEDNESDAY—HAMLET. FRIDAY—OTHELLO.

SATURDAY, June 13—Farewell SALVINI MATINEE.

Reserved seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location; sale commences Thursday morning at Box office and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. BAKER and FARRON.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M.

The renowned character artists, Messrs.

EVERY	BAKER and FARRON	EVERY
AFTERNOON	in their specialty drama of CHRIS AND LENA;	EVENING.
AT 2.	OR, GERMAN LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.	AT 8.

New Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments.

MONDAY, June 8, (first time,) Mr. J. H. HUNTLEY in new sensation of WRESTLING JOE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

THE BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION OF MANHATTAN ISLAND.—The Semi-annual Reunion and Strawberry Festival will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, June 2, 1874, at Delmonico's, corner of 5th av. and West 14th st. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. ORMISTON, Hon. GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Rev. J. F. ELDER, and Hon. CEPHAS BRAINERD. A limited number of tickets, admitting either ladies or gentlemen, may be had of the officers of the union, or Sheldon & Co., No. 677 Broadway; Caswell, Hazard & Co., No. 1,099 Broadway, or the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 76 East 9th st.; price $1. Walking dress for ladies.

JOHN H. DEANE, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the rooms, No. 134 Bowery, on TUESDAY, at 8 P. M., June 2, 1874. A report of the work of the Branch for two years will be read and interesting addresses will be delivered.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—THE SIXTY-EIGHTH ANniversary of the New-York Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum, 74th st. and Boulevard, on THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Mr. Hamilton will deliver an address, and other interesting exercies will be performed by the children.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING RACES, 1874,

AT JEROME PARK,

SATURDAY, 6th, TUESDAY, 16th,

WEDNESDAY, 10th, THURSDAY, 18th,

SATURDAY, 13th, SATURDAY 20th,

DAYS OF JUNE.

Races commence each day punctually at 3 oclock P. M.

A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.,

(KNABE BUILDING.)

ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department.

Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department.

Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department.

All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory.

P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE CONCLUDING examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued daily until SATURDAY, June 13, beginning daily at the same hour. The Trustees of the College, the Regents of the University, the parents of the students, and the friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Examinations for admission to Columbia College will be held at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 19, beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

Summer term opens April 9.

For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th st., is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the ensuing year are requested to be made now.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO 62 BOWERY.—UPtown college removed to No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st.; book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; backward persons taught privately; ladies' department.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 415 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MISS PERINE HAS REMOVED HER SCHOOL FOR young ladies from No. 106 East 38th st. to No. 34 East 74th st. Central Park.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS continues giving lessons during Summer, at No. 789 6th av.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

Great Roman Hippodrome. Great Roman Hippodrome.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Afternoon and Evening. Afternoon and Evening.

GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

Congress of Nations. Congress of Nations.

MEXICAN RACES.

Mexican Races. Mexican Races.

ROMAN CHARIOT RACES.

Roman Chariot Races. Roman Chariot Races.

DARING HURDLE RACES.

Daring Hurdle Races. Daring Hurdle Races.

BRILLIANT FLAT RACES.

Brilliant Flat Races. Brilliant Flat Races.

ENGLISH JOCKEY RACES.

English Jockey Races. English Jockey Races.

ROMAN STANDING RACES.

Roman Standing Races. Roman Standing Races.

LIBERTY RACES.

Liberty Races. Liberty Races.

ELEPHANT AND CAMEL RACES.

Elephant and Camel Races. Elephant and Camel Races.

PONY AND MONKEY RACES.

Pony and Monkey Races. Pony and Monkey Races.

DONNYBROOK FAIR.

Donnybrook Fair. Donnybrook Fair.

WHEELBARROW AND SACK RACES.

Wheelbarrow Races. Wheelbarrow Races.

GRAND GYMNASTIC ACTS.

Grand Gymnastic Acts. Grand Gymnastic Acts.

EACH AND EVERY ACT.

Each and every act. Each and every act.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Afternoon and Evening. Afternoon and Evening.

MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN.

Mlle. Victoria. Mlle. Victoria.

EACH AND EVERY EVENING.

Each and Every Evening. Each and Every Evening.

MENAGERIE OPEN AT 1:30 AND 7.

Menagerie open at 1:30 and 7.

Menagerie open at 1:30 and 7.

GRAND EXHIBITION AT 2:30 AND 8.

Grand Exhibition at 2:30 and 8.

Grand Exhibition at 2:30 and 8.

BOX OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. POPULAR PRICES.

THIS EVENING, (Monday,) and all the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2, the successful drama of the

LADY OF THE LAKE.

SPLENDIDLY PRODUCED,

acknowledged by the entire press of the City.

CHARMING SCENERY.

THRILLING TABLEAUX,

ELEGANT COSTUMES.

Mr. E. EDDY,	Mr. JOSEPH WHEELOCK,
JAMES DUNN,	Mr. COLLIER,
Miss IDA VERNON,	Miss IONE BURKE,

Miss EDITH CHALLIS.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

Broadway and 35th st.

THE GREAT STORM OVER LONDON

is the SENSATION OF THE TIMES.

CROWDED HOUSES. CROWDED HOUSES.

Prof. TOBIN'S LECTURES, LOGRENIA'S PERFORMANCES, &c.

The COLOSSEUM entertainment is unequaled in the world. Open from 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M. Admission $1. No extras.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"Regular Army, O," Harrigan and Hart, 40c.; "The Prison Song," "Wishes," and "Three Roses," three songs by Faustina Hodges, each 35c.; "What the Birds Say," Wilson, 40c.; "I Love My Darling Lassie," Pease, 35c.; "Veto Galop," Wiegand, 35c.; "Danbury News Man," Fishe, 75c.; "Mignon," R. Hoffman, $1; "Love Waltzes," Baker, 75c.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

Branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH COMEDY.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2,

LA VEILLEE ALLEMANDE,

Drama in one act by Alexander Dumas.

UNE FILLE TERRIBLE. Comedie vaudeville.

LA SOEUR DE JOCRISSE. Vaudeville.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) June 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the library on TUESDAY EVENING, June 2, at 8 o'clock. JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., will read a paper on "The Old Streets of New-York under the Dutch."

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS,

in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the* best *made, and combine* PURITY *of* VOICING *with* great volume *of* tone. *Suitable for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the BEST PIANOS MADE. *These Organs and Pianos are warranted for six years.* PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash or part cash and balance in monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low prices.* AGENTS WANTED *in every County in the* U. S. *and Canada. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON,

481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York,

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best.

Buy direct from the manufactory, and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.

RAVEN & CO.,

Warerooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE WILL CONTINUE Kindergarten instruction, assisted by Prof. Kraus, with training class for mothers and teachers, beginning Oct. 1. The location of the school will be advertised after Aug. 15. Address Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, No. 7 Gramercy Park, until July 1.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A CARVED PIANO, $125—PAYABLE $10 monthly. Prince Organs, new patent. New Organs, $50. New Pianos rented, 7 octave, $4 and $5 per month.

GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

$75. I WILL SELL A ROSEWOOD-case piano that my daughter has had in use for ten years. Address T. J. S., Box 1,683 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PICTURES AT THE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH AV.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, June 2, 3, and 4, will sell a valuable collection of paintings, comprising the two galleries of

Mr. HEARTT, of Troy, and Mr. SCUDER, of New-Jersey.

This collection is rich in works by

UNDOUBTED MASTERS,

containing specimens from the easels of

Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE,

MURILLO, VAN HUYSUM,

DAVID, Sir JOHN GILBERT, GERICAULT,

ROTHERMEL, ROSENBURG, HAWTHORN,

WATERMAN, F. SIDNEY COOPER,

VERBOECKHOVEN, CHARLET, VERHOEVEN, BALL,

SONNTAG, DAVID JOHNSON, BISPHAM,

REAM, DOLPH, LE ROY, and others.

N. B.—Any one who may intend purchasing are specially informed that

NO WORK WILL BE HELD AT A RESERVED PRICE.

The sale begins each evening at 8 o'clock.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB.—THIS DAY, TUESday, June 2, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Jane Slade; can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River. Also 162 cases Lisbon Oranges, ex steam-ship City of Brooklyn; 1,600 boxes Menton Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Republic, on Pier No. 52 North River; 180 boxes Palermo Lemons, ex steam-ship Wisconsin. Also fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, balance cargo Chief; can be seen on Pier No. 17 East River.

FIRST-CLASS TUG-BOAT W. E. CHENEY will be sold by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Clarkson st., North River. For particulars apply to HEISSENBUTTEL & WELLS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 72.

ART NOTICE.—JERE JOHNSON, JR., WILL SELL on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 4 and 5, at their sales-room, No. 35 Nassau st., a large and valuable collection of high-class modern oil-paintings. On exhibition WEDNESDAY MORNING.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MR. THOMAS E. STEWART APPOINTED PARK COMMISSIONER.

As foreshadowed in THE TIMES of Sunday, Mr. Thomas E. Stewart was appointed Park Commissioner by Mayor Havemeyer yesterday. The Mayor's motive in selecting Mr. Stewart is generally attributed to his desire to secure a renomination at the hands of the Liberal Republican organization, of which Mr. Stewart is Chairman. Many of the politicians who frequent the City Hall assert that the Mayor—supposing this theory true—has purchased the prospective recognition of Mr. Stewart's followers at too dear a rate, and that they will not give him even a modicum of what little influence they possess should he run for a third term. When the appointment was officially announced by the Mayor it created much excitement; but the erratic career of the Mayor modified any surprise which might otherwise have been expressed, on account of Mr. Stewart not having been known as a candidate. Late in the afternoon, Col. E. B. Shaffer, of Commissioner Van Nort's Department, and Mr. Stewart, entered the private office of the Mayor, and the latter handed him his commission as the successor of Mr. Salem A. Wales. During the day the Mayor received a letter from a gentleman, whose name he declined to divulge, expressing surprise at the appointment. A number of persons subsequently called, and left when they ascertained that the news was true. It is believed that Mr. Stewart will enter upon his duties to-day. Whether he will oppose or act with the other Park Commissioners, Col. Stebbins or Mr. Williamson, is not at present known, but his appointment is regarded as adverse to the policy of Controller Green and his alleged control over the Park Department. No salary is attached to the office of Park Commissioner, except when the Commissioner is elected President or Treasurer. The former office is now held by Col. Stebbins at a salary of $6,500 a year, and the latter by Mr. Williamson at a salary, recently fixed, of $4,000.

Thomas E. Stewart was born in this City on Sept. [illegible], 1824. In his early years he selected the profession of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. Nine years later he was elected Commissioner of Common Schools. In 1864 and 1865 he was elected a member of the State Assembly, and in 1866 a Representative from New-York to the Fortieth Congress, serving on the Committee on Naval Affairs. After a checkered political career he, Gen. John Cochrane, and others united their political fortunes to the Liberal Republicans, but the connection was not productive of even the barren result of mere credit, or the reward of success such as he has reaped as the proprietor of the St. Denis Hotel. Before Mr. Andrews was nominated for the office of Police Commissioner, Ex-Lieut. Gov. Alvord and others are said to have pressed Mr. Stewart for the place; but the Mayor, while taking no heed of their appeal, kept him in his remembrance. When asked about the appointment of Mr. Stewart, yesterday, the Mayor said he made it on his own personal responsibility.

ARREST OF "NOSEY" QUINN.

It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that some days ago Warden "Nosey" Quinn, Mayor Havemeyer's umbrella-carrier, who was appointed "Warden" of the City Prison through the influence of our worthy Chief Magistrate, came up into the Tombs Police Court, and sustained his old reputation by informing Mr. Victor Heinberger, the court interpreter, that he was a thief. Unfortunately for "Nosey," Mr. Heinberger was never a "capper" for a skin faro bank, or door-tender at a New-Orleans cockpit, and so could not be akin to "Nosey" Quinn. Mr. Heinberger at once placed the case in the hands of his lawyer, Mr. Lewis S. Goebel, of No. 254 Broadway, who yesterday appeared before Judge Alker, in the Marine Court, and upon Mr. Heinberger's affidavit charging Quinn with slander, obtained an order for "Nosey's" arrest. Mr. Heinberger called on Major Quincy, Sheriff Conner's order of arrest clerk, and handed the warrant to him. Major Quincy at once expressed his willingness to execute the mandate of the court, and proceeded to the Tombs. "Nosey" was found behind the railing. The Sheriff, with a mistaken idea of courtesy, said: "You are John Quinn, Warden of this prison." Quinn said, "Yes, what of it." The Sheriff said: "I have an order for your arrest. I now arrest you. You can come to the Sheriff's office and furnish bail." "All right, Sir," said "Nosey," and the ceremony was over. Criminal proceedings will at once be instituted against Warden "Nosey" Quinn by Mr. Heinberger, who announces his intention of making Mayor Havemeyer's umbrella-carrier pay dearly for his conduct.

HOW CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER OPINIONS.

In the year 1870 the Government seized letters and books belonging to the firm of Wylie, Knevels & Co. upon the ground that they had been importing sugar at an undervaluation, which fact, it was alleged, could be proved by an inspection of these documents. Proceedings were discontinued upon the payment of $15,000 to the Government, and an order for the return of the books and papers was made. S. G. Clarke, who was then Deputy Collector of the Ninth Division, received ten per cent. of the $[illegible],000 informers' fees. Soon after he retired from the position and became a member of the law firm of Stanley, Browne & Clarke. In 1872 the books and papers of Wylie, Knevels & Co. were again seized on a similar charge. The defendants were represented in the second suit by Stanley, Browne & Clarke. At its commencement Mr. Clarke moved, before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, for the return of nine letters retained by the Government after the first seizure, as being absolutely necessary in preparing the defense. District Attorney Bliss said he knew nothing of the letters until served with the motion papers. He read an affidavit of Special Agent Jayne, stating that these letters were retained by Mr. Clarke himself when Deputy Collector, on the grounds that they were of great service to the Government, and were not required by the defendants, they having letter-press copies of them. Still, he said, he was willing to return them, and they are now awaiting the Judge's signature to an order for that purpose.

THE NEW MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the corner-stone of the new fire-proof building in process of erection for the Museum of Natural History, on Manhattan square, will be laid by President Grant. A large number of distinguished persons have been invited to witness the ceremony, and, should the weather be favorable, there will, no doubt, be an immense assemblage present. After the ceremony, the Trustees will give a complimentary reception and private view of their collections, at the rooms of the Museum, in the arsenal building, Central Park. Robert L. Stuart, the President of the Board of Trustees, will deliver an address. Salem H. Wales will reply in behalf of the Department of Public Parks. Gov. Dix will deliver an address appropriate to the occasion, and he will be followed by Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, after which Gen. Grant will lay the corner-stone. Dodworth's Band will furnish music for the occasion. Manhattan square covers eighteen acres, and lies between Fifth and Ninth avenues and Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets. Pedestrians can proceed there from the Hall, in Central Park, round the lake to Eighth avenue, and pass over by a temporary bridge to the site of the new Museum. Carriages to get there must go by Eighth avenue to Seventy-seventh street. Full particulars relating to the Museum have already been published in THE TIMES.

THE INDICTMENT OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was crowded yesterday morning in expectation of the formal arraignment of Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardner for violation of the Election law. The indictment was found by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, and it was understood that the defendants would be called upon to plead yesterday. John Kelly, Ex-Sheriff Brennan and a host of Democratic politicians were in attendance. Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan quietly awaited any proceeding in the matter in the interest of Tammany Hall. The defendants did not put in an appearance, but their counsel, John I. Davenport, made application to have an early day set down for the trial, and to have the amount of bail in the case fixed. A consultation then took place between Mr. Davenport and the District Attorney, and the matter was adjourned until this morning, when Mr. Charlick and Mr. Gardner will be present.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The annual election for officers of the Produce Exchange took place yesterday. There were four tickets in the field, the President, Vice President, and Treasurer for the past year, however, receiving a unanimous nomination. The following ticket was elected:

For President—Franklin Edson.
For Vice President—Benjamin W. Floyd.
For Treasurer—Benjamin C. Bogert.
For Managers—W. H. Philips, Wm. H. Philips & Co.; John G. Dale, Agent Inman Line; L. J. N. Stark, President National Transportation Co.; J. Hobart Herrick, J. H. Herrick & Co.; A. S. Spaulding, A. S. Spaulding & Co.; J. A. Bostwick, J. A. Bostwick & Co.; John H. Pool, John H. Pool & Co.; Lyman F. Holman, Miles & Holman; Forrest H. Parker, Forrest H. Parker; Chas. Spear, Chas. Spear; Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., Jesse Hoyt & Co.; John Romer, John Romer & Co.
For Inspectors—E. B. Pearsall, Pearsall Bros. & Fish; Archibald Harris, R. P. Currie & Co.; F. H. Allen, F. H. Allen & Co.; Chas. W. Strachan, Chas. W. Strachan; Geo. H. Webster, Armour, Plankinton & Co.

MARY ELLEN WILSON.

In the case of Mary Ellen Wilson, the little girl for the ill treatment of whom Mrs. Connolly was recently sent to prison, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry presented to Judge Lawrence yesterday a letter from the grandfather of the child in England. The letter states that though in moderate circumstances, the writer will gladly take care of his daughter's child, and requests that she be forwarded to him by steamer. Judge Lawrence said this new feature of the case showed the propriety of being in no hurry. He therefore declined to make any disposition of the child at present.

THE PARADE OF THE POLICE.

The annual parade of the Police Force took place yesterday. The squads detailed to take part in the parade, numbering nearly 1,500 officers and patrolmen, assembled shortly after 11 A. M., in State street and Battery place, and reported to Capt. Copeland, drill instructor, who equalized the companies representing the various precincts, and formed the force into three battalions of ten companies each. The sections were twenty files front, commanded by a Captain and two Sergeants acting as Lieutenants. The Superintendent and Police Commissioners arrived on the ground in carriages at 11:30 o'clock, and shortly afterward the force was formed into column of companies. At 12:15 the force took up the line of march in the following order:

Capt. Speight, of the Thirty-second Precinct, with Troop of Mounted Police.
Sergt. George F. Westing, with Troop of Mounted Police.
Carriages containing the Police Commissioners and Superintendent Matsell.
Graffula's Band.
Drill Capt. Copeland and Inspector Thorne.

First Battalion, commanded by Inspector George W. Dilks, as Colonel; Capt. John J. Mount, Seventeenth Precinct, as Lieut. Colonel; and John J. Ward, Tenth Precinct, as Major. First Company, Capt. Chas. Ulman, Fourth Precinct; Second Company, Capt. Thomas Byrnes, Fifteenth Precinct; Third Company, Capt. Alex. S. Williams, Eighth Precinct; Fourth Company, Capt. Wm. Clinchy, Fourteenth Precinct; Fifth Company, Capt. Thos. J. Kennedy, Sixth Precinct; Sixth Company, Capt. Wm. F. Lowery, Twenty-seventh Precinct; Seventh Company, Capt. John H. McCullagh, Twenty-ninth Precinct; Eighth Company, Sergt. Watson Vredenburgh, Tenth Precinct; Ninth Company, Capt Peter Tule, Sanitary Company; Tenth Company, Capt. Jeremiah Petty, Fifth Precinct. Sergt. Tuck, of the Sixteenth Precinct, acted as Adjutant, and Sergt. Slater as Sergt. Major.

Second Battalion, commanded by Inspector Geo. W. Walling as Colonel, Capt. A. J. Allaire, Twenty-first Precinct, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Henry Hedden, Thirteenth Precinct, as Major; Sergt. Huff, Twenty-fourth Precinct, as Adjutant, and Sergt. McGiven, Seventh Precinct, as Sergeant Major. First Company, Capt. Theo. H. Bennett, Twelfth Precinct; Second Company, Capt. James M. Leary, Twenty-sixth Precinct; Third Company, Capt. John Gunner, Nineteenth Precinct; Fourth Company, Capt. Henry V. Steers, Thirty-fourth Precinct; Fifth Company, Capt. Henry Burden, Twenty-fifth Precinct; Sixth Company, Capt. John H. McElwaine, Twenty-third Precinct; Seventh Company Capt. Jacob Siebert, Seventh Precinct; Eighth Company, Sergt. John R. Groo, Thirteenth Precinct; Ninth Company, Capt. Thaddeus C. Davis, Thirtieth Precinct; Tenth Company, Capt. John H. Sanders, Thirty-first Precinct.

Third Battalion, commanded by Inspector John McDermott as Colonel, Capt. Geo. Washburne, Ninth Precinct, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Edward Tynan, Eighteenth Precinct, as Major, Sergt. Philip H. Griffith as Adjutant, and Sergt. Joseph Hooker as Sergeant Major: First Company, Capt. Chas. W. Caffrey, Second Precinct; Second Company, Capt. Michael J. Murphy, Eleventh Precinct; Third Company, Capt. Thos. Cherry, Sixteenth Precinct; Fourth Company, Capt. John M. Robbins, Thirty-third Precinct; Fifth Company, Capt. Ira S. Garland, Twenty-eighth Precinct; Sixth Company, Sergt. Joseph Wartz, Eighteenth Precinct; Seventh Company, Capt. Wm. A. Van Dusen, First Precinct; Eighth Company, Sergt. Wm. B. Smith, Ninth Precinct; Ninth Company, Capt. Thomas Killalea, Twenty-second Precinct; and Tenth Company, Capt. Chas. H. McDonnell.

The route was through Beaver street to Broad street, thence to and through Wall street to Broadway, and up Broadway to the City Hall, where the force was reviewed by Mayor Havemeyer and the Common Council. Among those who witnessed the review were Aldermen Morris, Koch, Kehr, Billings, and Gilan; Assistant Alderman Somers, Fire Commissioners Perley and Van Cott, Excise Commissioners Stewart and Marshall, Police Justices Morgan and Wandell, and other City officials. After the review the march was continued until the Union square plaza was reached. At this point the force was drawn up in line, and was reviewed and inspected by the Police Commissioners and the Superintendent. The parade was then dismissed. The force looked and marched exceedingly well, and the display was one of the finest made by the department.

LABOR NOTES.

The rule recently adopted by the Laborers' Benevolent and Protective Union, to the effect that none of its members shall henceforth be permitted to work for less than $2 50 per day, if attending masons, and $2 75 for attending plasterers, went into effect yesterday. The above amounts are to constitute the regular wages for hod-carriers and other laborers in attendance on skilled workmen employed in the building trade. It appears, however, that it has not been necessary to resort to a strike, inasmuch as the laborers employed on all the large buildings in the course of erection in this City were paid already at the above-named standard rates.

The Bricklayers' Union at a recent meeting also determined to force an increase of the rate of wages from $3 and $3 50 per day to $4, but it is understood that they will not strike.

The strike of the stage-drivers is supposed to have ended, and no future trouble is anticipated. The Fifth Avenue Line put on all their stages yesterday. The proprietors of the various lines express themselves perfectly satisfied with the new drivers, and feel independent of the strikers; in fact they say they have won the fight. The Madison Avenue Line is running the full number of stages. The anticipated difficulty about the licenses is being obviated by the various companies furnishing the City Marshal with the names of the new men. The strikers still mantain a determination to "hold out."

The coopers employed in the oil trade still continue on strike. The firms who have determined to break up the organization refuse to employ society men, and it is stated that the new hands are compelled to take an oath before a notary, and bind themselves in the sum of $50 not to join any society while at work for their respective employers, and to give thirty days' notice before quitting work.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

Henri Rochefort has given his final reply to the deputations of various French societies in this City requesting him to accept a public reception, banquet, or other formal mark of respect, and courteously declines all such invitations. Instead thereof, however, he has consented to deliver an entirely original lecture at the Academy of Music, and Friday evening next has been designated as the time. The subject chosen by him is "The Political Events of France from the Fall of the Second Empire to the Present Day," and the proceeds will be applied to the benefit of his late companions in exile in New-Caledonia. It is expected that the Academy will be full to repletion on the occasion, as several of the French societies will officially patronize the lecture, and there exists considerable curiosity to see the ex-editor of *La Lanterne*. The lecture will, of course, be delivered in the French language. M. Rochefort has not yet made any extended sight-seeing tour of the City, but as no time has yet been decided on for his departure, he will have opportunity to do so before leaving. Yesterday, in company with MM. Flaurand and Pelletier, of the French Republican Club, he visited a number of places on business, including several of the leading Broadway photographic galleries, and in the evening dined with a few invited friends at the residence of M. Pelletier. To-morrow evening he partakes of similar hospitalities at the house of M. Flaurand. The greater portion of his time up to Friday next will be consumed in the preparation of his lecture.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Alderman Bergen in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and adopted, an appropriation of $15 was made to decorate a reviewing stand at the corner of Clymer street and Bedford avenue, on the occasion of the anniversary parade of the Eastern District Sunday-schools next Thursday. A communication was received from the Mayor containing two dispatches from the Mayor of New-Orleans, setting forth the great distress occasioned by the overflow of the Mississippi, and praying for help, which, it is stated, is urgently needed. Mayor Hunter, in his communication, informed the Board that the city had, in its corporate capacity, no power to raise money for the objects referred to in the dispatches of the Mayor of New-Orleans, but had no doubt that "other appropriate modes of relief would probably occur to the mind of the Common Council." A committee of five was appointed to confer with the Mayor, and call a public meeting for the relief of the New-Orleans sufferers. Mayor Hunter then took the chair while the clerk read the tax budget for 1875. From the budget, as read, it appears that the amount necessary to be raised for city and county purposes during 1875 is $5,873,287 59, being $365,701 41 less than was required last year. The budget was referred to a committee of eleven, to be appointed by the Mayor, and to report to the board as soon as possible. The board soon after adjourned.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The First Assembly District Republican Association held their regular monthly meeting last evening in their new rooms, at No. 152 Franklin street. Mr. Joseph C. Scully called the meeting to order, and nominated Col. M. W. Byrnes for the office of first Vice President in place of Mr. Henry W. Crawford, resigned. The nomination was carried by acclamation, after which Col. Byrnes took the chair. After the transaction of routine business, on motion of Mr. Murphy, it was resolved to adjourn until the evening of Monday, the 15th inst., when the association will formally open the new rooms and give a reception to their friends.

ITALIAN FESTIVITIES.

The eighth annual celebration of the Italian national festival of the *Statuto*, under the auspices of the Italian Rifle Association, (Columbia Guard,) was held yesterday at Sultzer's East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth street, and was participated in by about 1,200 persons. Among those present were Signor Fernando De Luca, Consul General of Italy; Signor A. P. Bajnotti, Vice Consul; Signor R. Di S. Marzano, President of the Association; Capt. A. Nava, Vice President; President Corti, of the Club Garibaldi; Signor Biggio, President of the Italian school, and Col. Patti, President of the Italian Independent Association. Committees from the Lombardo and Garibaldi Clubs and other Italian organizations were also present. Previous to the commencement of the festivities, the Guard, numbering about 100 men, preceded by their own band and accompanied by the Italian Independent Association, paraded, after which brief speeches were delivered by Col. Patti and Signor De Luca. Among the enjoyments of the occasion was a sack-race, in which there were a dozen entries.

EX-CITY TREASURER SPRAGUE, OF BROOKLYN.

A NEW PHASE IN THE CASE—A PLEA OF FORMER ACQUITTAL INTERPOSED.

The June Term of the Kings County Court of Sessions opened yesterday, Judge Henry A. Moore presiding. After some preliminary business had been disposed of, Mr. D. P. Barnard said he had a motion to make in the case of Cortlandt A. Sprague for leave to withdraw the plea of "not guilty" on four indictments now pending against the latter, and interpose the plea of "former acquittal." In support of his motion Mr. Barnard read an affidavit of Mr. Sprague, reciting that on the 4th of of October, 1873, four indictments were found against him individually and in conjunction with Marvin T. Rodman on the several charges of embezzlement, felony, misfeasance, and conspiracy, and on the 7th day of the same month he was arraigned in the Court of Sessions and required to plead to the same. At that time his counsel, Mr. Barnard, stated that the indictments seemed to be all for the same offense, and that they should plead "not guilty" to all the indictments, on the understanding that if Mr. Sprague was acquitted on any one of the four, they should not be debarred from putting in the plea of "former acquittal" to the remaining indictments, to which Mr. Winchester Britton, the then District Attorney, agreed to in open court. The affidavit further recited the facts of Mr. Sprague's having been tried on the 7th of May, and his subsequent acquittal on one of the indictments; and they now claimed the right to insist upon the carrying out of the agreement referred to.

District Attorney Winslow said, in reply, that he had the objection to offer against the motion that it was against the set practice of the courts, in reference to indictments, to allow a defendant to take the initiative in a matter of this kind. The motion was utterly without jurisdiction. There were no indictments before this court, and probably there never would be. It would be extremely dangerous to establish such a precedent. It was not proper for counsel to make such a motion until the District Attorney brought the indictments before the court; it was out of order. With all due respect to Mr. Barnard, he must say that he thought the gentleman was confounding his civil with his criminal practice. Such a matter as was here sought to be accomplished was unheard of in criminal practice.

After some further argument on both sides Judge Moore took the papers and reserved his decision, but later in the day granted Mr. Barnard's motion. The case is now in this position. Sprague withdraws his plea of "not guilty," and upon a future arraignment, should such take place, will enter a plea of "former acquittal" in bar of further proceedings against him. The question as to whether the plea and resultant argument will be heard before the Court of Sessions of the Special Term of the Oyer and Terminer remains in abeyance, and can only be determined by the action of the District Attorney in moving the transfer of the case from the former to the latter court.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady, the Grand Jury summoned for this term were called, and answered to their names. The court addressed them briefly, stating that, owing to the rapid manner in which criminals were disposed of, recently, there remained absolutely nothing for them to do. There was a very satisfactory decrease of crime in this City, the Judge observed, and the Grand Jury was then discharged, with thanks for their prompt attendance. Andrew L. Roberts was arraigned on a charge of forgery and pleaded not guilty. Roberts is supposed to be one of the gang who created such excitement last Summer by forging and throwing upon the market bonds to a large amount. He was defended by Messrs. Hall and Purdy, and the District Attorney conducted the prosecution. During the effort to obtain a jury, Mr. Hall said that the District Attorney could only make five peremptory challenges, as the penalty involved in the case was only five years' imprisonment. He therefore objected to his challenging more than that number. Mr. Phelps replied that the prisoner was convicted of a felony in Connecticut, and under a statute of this State it was decreed that if a felon was tried a second time upon a distinct charge of felony the penalty in the second instance was doubled. This point raised a question with respect to the potency of the statute in its bearings upon a conviction in another State, but the court overruled the objections of the defendant's counsel, and held that the prosecution had twenty peremptory challenges. Eight jurors were then obtained, and the panel being exhausted the court adjourned until this morning.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD PROPERTY-OWNERS.

The Twenty-first Ward Property-owners' Association met last evening, at No. 588 Second avenue, Joseph Stohmenger presiding. The question of the threatened enforcement of the garbage receptacle ordinance by the Board of Health, it being pronounced by many as an outrage on the citizens, was discussed. A communication was received from the Board of Health, in reply to inquiries in reference to the rule, stating that the inspector had been instructed to inspect the ward and remove all nuisances. A resolution was adopted pledging the support of the organization to any one arrested for a violation of the ordinance. Much complaint was made of the depredations of loafers who infest the ward, especially on Thirty-third and Thirty-first streets, and the wanton mischief of gangs of young roughs in the neighborhood. On motion of Alderman Koch, a committee was appointed to call on the Police Commissioners and obtain, if possible, the adoption of some method to rid the ward of this evil.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A COURT-ROOM.

A colored man named Samuel Jackson was brought to the Court of General Sessions yesterday to answer a charge of burglary. While in the prisoner's box he procured a penknife from a fellow-prisoner on pretext of paring his nails. No sooner did he gain possession of the instrument than he made a determined effort to cut his throat, having previously removed his shirt-collar. Fortunately he was observed by the other prisoners, who seized his arms and shouted for assistance, the would-be suicide meanwhile struggling violently to effect his purpose. Capt. McCloskey and Court Officer Riley were quickly on the spot, and having overpowered the prisoner, deprived him of the weapon and removed him to another compartment. The wife of Jackson states that he has recently shown symptoms of insanity. District Attorney Allen will have Jackson examined as to his sanity.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

An election for fifteen Directors of the New-York Bridge Company took place yesterday at the office of the Company, No. 21 Water street, Brooklyn. Stock representing 2,460 shares was cast for the following ticket, which was declared elected: Henry C. Murphy, James S. T. Stranahan, Alexander McCue, Isaac Van Anden, Wm. C. Kingsley, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, John H. Prentice, Abner C. Kenny, Benjamin F. Tracy, Hassan H. Wheeler, Jeremiah P. Robinson, Abram S. Hewitt, Seymour L. Husted, William Marshall, and Henry W. Slocum. The three last-named gentlemen are new Directors, taking the place of Samuel McClean, John W. Lewis, and Frank D. Moulton, who have retired from the board. The Mayor and Controller, both of New-York and Brooklyn, are ex-officio members of the board. The inspectors of election were Charles C. Martin and Edgar M. Cullen.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury: Claims paid, number of warrants 18, amounting to $523,441 68; pay-rolls paid, number of warants 148, amounting to $29,606 75; total number of warrants 166, amounting to $553,048 43. Receipts from taxes of 1873 and interest, $66,015 68; collection of assessments and interest, $1,963 33; market rents and fees, $27,031 45; water rents, $5,195 72; licenses, Mayor's Office, $663 50; dock and slip rents, $78,731 19; licenses, Board of Excise, $10,519 38; fees and fines, Health Department, $707 88; fees and fines, Court of Common Pleas, $227 46; fees and fines, District Courts, $112 50; total, $166,840 09.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The June Term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Recorder Hackett, Assistant District Attorney Henry C. Allen conducting the prosecution. The Grand Jury were sworn in. The Recorder informed the gentlemen of the grand inquest that, in consequence of the small number of prisoners in the City Prison awaiting trial, their term of duty would probably be very short. His Honor then delivered the usual statutory charge, and the Grand Jury retired to deliberate. ....Joseph Murphy pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....In the absence of the necessary number of jurors, the other cases on the calendar went over until to-day, and the Recorder ordered the imposition of $250 fines on the absentees.

COTTON EXCHANGE ELECTION.

The annual election for officers of the Cotton Exchange was held yesterday, with the following result: President, Henry Hentz; Vice President, G. F. Newman; Treasurer, W. L. Miller; Managers, Thomas Scott, C. Menelas, W. P. Campbell, E. Lehman, B. P. Baker, W. H. Brodie, C. A. Easton, D. Stone, S. D. Hamson, H. H. Ware, D. G. Watts, and D. Hollis.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The veterans of 1812 mustered at Military Hall, Bowery, yesterday, and proceeded to the Colosseum to see "London in a Storm."

President Grant, accompanied by Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, is expected to arrive in this City this morning from Washington.

Harry Hodd, ten years old, of No. 101 Charles street, while playing on a raft at the foot of West Tenth street, fell into the river and was drowned.

The State Grand Lodge of the United Ancient Order of Druids are in session at No. 73 Ludlow street. About eighty delegates are present from various cities of the State.

Chamberlain Lane makes the following weekly report: Balance May 23, $3,456,699 79; receipts, $1,799,436 07; payments, $2,325,538 20; balances May 30, $2,930,596 26.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association, Thomas F. Geary presiding, held a meeting at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, last evening. Thirty-five new members were enrolled.

The following were the arrivals of emigrants yesterday at Castle Garden: Parthia, 439; Republic, 614; W. A. Scholten, 110; Wisconsin, 517; France, 239; City of Brooklyn, 900; and Anglia, 150.

The Superior Court, General Term, yesterday confirmed, on appeal, the judgment for $94,000 obtained against Walter Roche by Shepard Knapp, the Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank.

The graduating classes of the different female grammar schools assembled yesterday for examination at the Normal College, to compete for the position of teachers. The examination will continue to-day.

Mr. Barnum's Yale excursion from New-Haven to this City, to enable the students of the college to visit the Hippodrome, will leave the former city at 10:15 to-morrow morning, and will return from here at 7:30 P. M. same day.

The steamer Idaho leaves to-morrow for Queenstown and Liverpool. Among her passengers will be a large number of Mormon missionaries, including Mr. Ernest Young, a son of Brigham Young, and Brigham Young, Jr., a grandson of the prophet.

The Commissioners of Armories, appointed under recent legislation, have organized, with Mr. F. M. Bixby as Chairman, Ex-Assemblyman Daly as Secretary, and Abraham Dittendorfer as Counsel. The board is composed of Messrs. Bixby, Sheridan Shook, and James Cowan.

At the meeting of the Presbytery of New-York, yesterday, the request of Rev. Dr. McCleise to be relieved from the pastoral charge of the Alexander Church, in Seventh avenue, near Eighteenth street, was, on motion, granted. Dr. McCleise has accepted a call to St. Johns, N. B.

The last social meeting of the season was held by the Society of Sorosis, at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, last evening. Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford presided. A number of addresses were delivered by the lady members, and several pieces of original poetry were recited.

The Commissioners of Parks have declined to grant a place in the Central Park for a statue of Kosciusko, Messrs. J. Q. A. Ward and John Taylor Johnston, to whom the matter was referred, reporting that the model does not possess the artistic requirements to entitle it to a place in the Park.

At a stated meeting of the New-York Neurological Society, held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. T. M. B. Cross read a paper, the subject being "A Contribution to the Etiology and Treatment of Sciatica." A number of new members were admitted into the association.

A farewell banquet was given last evening to Mr. Schivelder, the founder, and, for eighteen years, publisher of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*, who is about to leave for Europe. There were present, among others, Mr. G. Stropp, the new proprietor of the *Demokrat*, Ex-Gov. Salomon, Judge Dettenhoefer, Ex-Alderman Radde, Mr. Stuerenbergh, and Capt. Wilson, of the steamer Eagle.

Private letters to the friends in this City of one of the young American students drowned at Lausanne, Switzerland, May 15, give such details of the accident as could be ascertained up to the 17th inst. One of the Crane brothers was found sitting upright in the boat nearly submerged, wrapped in the sail, and frozen stiff, his hands clutching the sides of the boat so hard that the skin was torn from his fingers. As the two days intervening between the departure of the boys and the discovery of the one body had been stormy and cold, it is supposed that they discovered the approach of the storm, and on attempting to lower the sail the smaller of the Crane brothers fell overboard, and that William Woodbury, who was an excellent swimmer, sprang overboard to save him, but that both were drowned. The remaining boy, it is supposed, wrapped himself in the sail for protection, but became drenched and was frozen to death in the long-continued storm.

BROOKLYN.

The members of the National Democratic Committee will open their new headquarters, in the Phœnix Building, this evening.

The United States steamer Gettysburg arrived yesterday at the Navy-yard with the scientific instruments for the Swatara expedition.

The June Term of the Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday. Judge Pratt presided, and delivered the usual statutory charge to the Grand Jury.

The taxes collected by the Department of Arrears during the month of May amounted to $213,737 91, an increase over the previous month of $41,010 95.

The seventeenth anniversary of the Eclectic Academy of Medicine was held last evening at the City Assembly Rooms. The annual address was made by Dr. M. Palmer.

Judge Tappen yesterday morning granted leave in the Supreme Court, Special Term, to the Third Unitarian Society of this city to mortgage their real estate for the sum of $15,000.

The Committee of the Board of Education, to whom was referred for investigation the statements concerning mixed education made in Superintendent Fields' report, will announce the result of their inquiries this afternoon.

Mathew Boihler, while putting in a pane of glass at No. 242 Wyckoff street shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, fell from the second story window and was instantly killed. The remains were removed to Boihler's late residence, at No. 294 Powers street.

The trial of Thomas Loundes, indicted for wife-murder, was, on motion of the District Attorney, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, set down for hearing on Monday, the 15th inst.; and the case of Sarah Merrigan, indicted for the murder of Margaret Hamel, for the 16th inst.

It was extensively rumored yesterday that the indicted Democratic ballot-box stuffers, the failure to try whom was made the foundation for one of the charges against Ex-District Attorney Britton, have again disappeared, and are now beyond the reach of District Attorney Winslow.

Mary Hanley, the famous female detective, who arrested Kate Stoddard, indicted for the murder of Charles Goodrich, has been frequently at Police Headquarters during the past few days. Her presence excites much comment, as it is believed that she is at work, by direction of the police authorities, on some of the many murder cases that burden the criminal calender of the courts of this city.

Henry Spinger, one of the soldiers attached to the band on Governor's Island, attempted to desert at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by swimming from the island to the Brooklyn shore. When about half way over he became exhausted, and shouted lustily for help. Capt. W. H. Brown, of the schooner Lydia, heard his cries and came to the rescue. Spinger was also heard by two policemen from the shore, to whom he was handed over. The prisoner was returned to Governor's Island yesterday afternoon.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The ladies of the Yonkers Temperance Union have prepared a petition for presentation to the new Board of Excise Commissioners of Westchester to grant no licenses for that City.

The new house of worship erected for the Baptist Society of Sing Sing will be dedicated to-morrow morning. Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., of New-York, will preach the dedicatory sermon, and a historical statement will be made in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. James Boxer.

Mr. Havemeyer, the new Supervisor of Westchester, is stirring up matters pretty lively. Last week he called upon his predecessor in office to hand over the amount due the town, amounting in all, including interest, to $6,287 19, of which $4,996 98 was due the town at the time Mr. Lumy was elected to the office, and which he failed to recover by taking the proper legal measures.

The special election by the tax-payers of North Tarrytown, which was to have been held a few days ago, to decide whether the village should be incorporated or not, was defeated by an injunction issued by Justice Gilbert. The course pursued by Justice Gilbert has created great excitement and indignation in the neighborhood, and a new or renewed movement is to be instituted to secure the privileges of incorporation.

Coroner Brennecke was called to hold an inquest on Sunday, at New-Rochelle, upon the body of Samuel Everson, a colored man aged about forty years, who had come to his death by violence. About ten days ago, another colored man, named John Pugsley, had enticed the wife of Everson away from him, as it is alleged, and when the two men met on Saturday last Everson upbraided Pugsley for what he had done, when an altercation ensued, which resulted in Pugsley beating and kicking Everson in a brutal manner, resulting in his death. The jury found a verdict to the effect that Everson came to his death by injuries inflicted by Pugsley, and Coroner Brennecke committed the accused to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

STATEN ISLAND.

An entertainment of tableaus, &c., will be given at the old church, in Tompkinsville, on Friday evening, the proceeds of which will go toward paying off the debt of the Reformed Church at Brighton Heights.

The parishioners of the First Presbyterian Church, of Edgewater, are taking steps toward the rebuilding of their chapel in Gore street, recently destroyed by an incendiary fire. A large amount has already been raised by collection. The miscreants who set the chapel on fire have not yet been discovered, although a reward of $500 has been offered as an incentive.

The People's North Shore opposition steamer, Arrowsmith, was placed upon the ferry route yesterday. She will make six trips daily—the first one at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. On her first trip yesterday she carried nearly 1,000 passengers, and was very liberally patronized throughout the day. The Arrowsmith, it is understood, is only running temporarily for a few days, the company expecting to get the Thomas Collyer, which they have purchased, ready to take her place on Wednesday or Thursday. The Collyer is undergoing the change necessary to render her suitable for the transportation of teams. If the company receive sufficient encouragement, another boat will be placed upon the ferry at once.

LONG ISLAND.

Sergt. Felix Smith, of the Long Island City Police force, is to be tried by the Police Commissioners upon the charge of aiding a prisoner to escape through the means of a bogus court, organized in one of the station-houses by an Ex-Police Justice having no authority whatever to act, in consequence of which the prisoner, who is charged with a crime against morals, and against whom two warrants have been issued, has thus far been enabled to escape punishment.

Eugene Smith, of Port Jefferson, was on Saturday deputized as a constable to arrest a man for contempt of court. He did arrest him, held him over night, and escorted him to church on Sunday, deferring the journey to Riverhead jail until a week day. When night came he put his prisoner in a room in Smith's hotel, and, securing the door, went to bed. When he arose in the morning his prisoner had gone through a third-story window, he having tied his bed-clothes together and lowered himself to the ground.

NEW-JERSEY.

George H. Holden fell through a hatchway yesterday at No. 125 Newark avenue, Jersey City, and was seriously injured.

The annual festival of the United Turnverein of New-York and New-Jersey, took place yesterday at the Schuetzen Park and was very successful.

In the Middlesex County Court, yesterday, George H. Williams pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with arson, and was remanded for sentence.

Rev. Messrs. Terhune, Ateel, and Vehslage, and Elders Frelinghuysen, Heath, and Demarest have been selected to represent the Presbyterian Synod of Newark at the Poughkeepsie General Synod.

The thirty-third anniversary of the East New-Jersey Baptist Association will commence to-day and continue to-morrow, at the Baptist Church in Scotch Plains. The exercises will open at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Two Newark junk-dealers named Augustus Bon and Leonard Digand have been committed to the County Jail to await trial on a charge of stealing 45,000 pounds of iron from the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company.

A child named Hamet McErath, aged thirteen months, was scalded to death Sunday by falling into a tub of boiling water on board the canal-boat Rondout lying at the Weehawken coal docks. County Physician Stout was notified.

The residence of Lieut. Col. John C. Rose, at Linden, was entered by a burglar at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of a pair of pants, one gold and two silver watches, and other articles. There were two pocket-books in the pants, containing large sums of money.

On Sunday evening, while a little girl was playing with an iron chain attached to a post in Market street, Newark, slipped, and in falling a hook on the end of the chain caught in her mouth and tore her jaw in a frightful manner. The pain was intense, and she will be disfigured for life.

The trial of Alfred Speer in the Passaic County Court, at Paterson, for manslaughter, is still in progress, and from present indications will continue during the whole week. The defense is trying to show that it was not through any negligence on the part of Mr. Speer that the building fell, and that the blame, if there is any, should be thrown on the carpenter whom he engaged to superintend its erection.

The Executive Committee of the Liquor-dealers' Protective Union held a meeting last evening at Masonic Hall, the President, A. Hirschberg, in the chair. A large amount of routine business was transacted, but none of any importance. The association has now 3,300 members. Three hundred applications for membership were received last evening. There is a fund of $20,000 in the treasury of the association.

The Newark City Home or Reform School, at Caldwell, was thrown open to the inspection of the public yesterday, and was visited by the Common Council, Board of Freeholders, several city officials, and a number of citizens. It is a large and commodious building, and was erected at a cost of $19,000, which, with $22,000 paid for the land, makes a total cost of $41,000. The institution is designed for incorrigible boys, who are beyond their parents' control.

William Browning attempted to commit suicide yesterday at his boarding-house, in Paterson, by swallowing an ounce of carbolic acid in a glass of brandy. He was discovered before the poison had accomplished its work, and antidotes was administered which had the effect of saving his life. Browning arrived in this country from England a short time ago, and it is supposed that depression of spirits consequent upon being out of employment for some time prompted him to make the attempt upon his life.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, John Lyons was placed on trial on a charge of burglary. Mr. Paret testified that he found Lyons in his house at Bergen Point, on the morning of Feb. 7, with a kit of burglars' tools in his possession. The prisoner, a very ill-favored looking individual, admitted having entered the house, but said that he did it on a wager, a man in New-York having made a bet with him that he could not enter the house without being heard. He did get in, but the gentleman heard him and he lost his bet. The ingeniousness of this story excited a burst of laughter, in which the whole court, including the Judge, jury, and counsel heartily joined. The prisoner said his right name was Morris Gallagher. He was convicted on the charge of burglary, and also on a charge of having burglars' tools in his possession, and was remanded for sentence.

[Advertisement.]

"GRANITE GRAY CASSIMERES."—This is the name of KNOX's Summer style of gentlemen's hats, imported by and sold exclusively at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth avenue Hotel. It is a handsome, light, and dashing novelty, free from the powder ordinarily employed in the manufacture of the cassimere hat, and which renders the latter so distasteful to those of cleanly instincts. The common cassimere hat will become spotted if rained upon, will soil the gloves of the wearer, and in a brief period will become as seedy in appearance as those worn by Dickens' famous character, Alfred Jingle. The Knox hat is free from these defects, and will at the end of the season present as bright and attractive an appearance as when first put on. Compare the difference in these fabrics, and act accordingly.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Greece, from Liverpool.—Mr. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, J. Dignam, M. McCormack, E. Courtney, F. Delacruix, A. Druiff, Rev. J. Wilson, Mrs. M. Creighton, Miss L. Daridge, Miss J. Luinn, Mrs. J. G. Cilley, Master H. B. Cilley, Miss. M. W. Sheppard, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Dalzell, Robt. Benner, Mrs. Watkins, W. Watkins, S. Birch, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Sargent and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooper, Dr. T. P. and Mrs. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carryer, H. G. Gray, W. H. Fry, E. Baker, T. Morrison, Mrs. Wyatt and two children, W. P. Kaugh, A. Hooper, Dr. D. F. and Mrs. Collins, S. Denton, Miss Jackson.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool—Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Corrigan, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Corrigan, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Bell, Miss Bell, Mr. Moore, Wm. Charlesworth, Wm. Smith, Mr. Wilkins, S. Kessington, Mr. and Mrs. John Couthard and two children, Geo. N. F. Gay, J. H. Pearson, S. F. Olney, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Welding, Sydney Pedder, Spencer Pedder, Mr. Gilliland, Mrs. Gilliland, F. B. Betts, J. T. Smith, W. Beggs, T. Spurier, P. D. Rufy, J. B. Harper, H. H. Camidge, A. Simmons, A. Dooling, H. Nash, R. G. Freeborn, P. Charley, Oscar Cammon, J. B. Price, John Morris, Miss Mary Nonning, Miss Mary Channing, Mrs. A. McIntosh and two children, Mrs. A. Pipe, Mrs. J. E. Pipe, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Franks, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harper and infant.

In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow—Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Bulger.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:31 | Sun sets.....7:25 | Moon rises.10:14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:00 | Gov. Island..9:49 | Hell Gate.11:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........MONDAY, June 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships, California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow via Londonderry, Henderson Brothers; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Conqueror, Atkins, Bath, Me., J. B. Gregg.

Ships Gerhard, (Ger.,) Klamp, Hamburg, H. Koop & Co.; Brittania, (Norw.,) Gronewald, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Trigg, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.; Peino, (Ger.,) Holds, Christians, Funch, Edye & Co.; Martin W. Brett, Peterson, Danzig, Brett, Son & Co.; Fornjot, (Norw.,) Nalbach, Antwerp, Tetens & Bock, mann; Theodosius Christian, (Ger.,) Schwerdfeger Rotterdam, C. Tobias & Co.; Dover, Stephen, Cork or [illegible], O. F. [illegible] & Co.; [illegible], Marianne, Queenstown for orders, Slocovich & Co.; [illegible]dome, (Norw.,) Jacobson, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Leocadia, (Ger.,) Wenke, Hamburg, H. Baetjer; Minion, (Norw.,) Anderson, Abo, (Finland,) C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Florence May, (Br.,) Cochrane, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Linda, (Ital.,) Badaro, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Loch Lomond, Gilchrist, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; Julia Blake, (Br.,) Knowlton, Humacoa, P. R., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Hazard, (Norw.,) Anderson, Konigsberg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Elba, (Br.,) Chisholm, Gibraltar, H. Baetjer; La Plata, (Br.,) Kinney, Birkenhead, Eng., C. W. Bertaux; Somerset, (Br.,) McBride, Christiana.

Schrs. James M. Riley, Eaton, Elsinore for orders, Brett, Son & Co.; Anthony Kelley, Greenwood, Governor's Harbor, I. R. Staples; Jennie Stout, Stout, Savannah for orders, Brett, Son & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool May 20 via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 49 cabin and 712 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. May 26, lat. 46 20 N., lon. 39 40 W., passed bark Calypso, (Norw.,) from Pensacola, for Hull; 27th, lat. 44 20 N., lon. 45 W., passed an iceberg, distance 4 miles N.; 29th, no lat. &c., passed an Ital. bark, bound W.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, via Moville, May 19, with mdse. and 154 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool May 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 952 passengers to John G. Dale. May 26, lat. 47 13, lon. 35 55, passed a Cunard steam-ship, bound E.; 28th, lat. 43 17, lon. 48 15, observed two icebergs; 29th, lat. 41 49, lon. 56 36, passed a Guion steam-ship, bound E.; 30th, lat. 41 38, lon. 60 18, a bark-rigged steam-ship, bound E.

Ship Green Jacket, (of Liverpool,) Roe, Rio Janeiro March 23, via South-west Pass May 16, in ballast to master.

Bark Ueland, (Norw.,) Tallaxen, Amsterdam 70 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored off Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Jens Nilsen, (Norw.,) Hansen, Grimstadt 67 ds., in ballast to Tobias & Co. May 7, on the Banks of Newfoundland, at 11 P. M., collided with ship Brodrene, (Norw.,) Bil, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, carrying away foremast and bowsprit; damage to the ship unknown.

Bark Vanguard, Mitchell, Liverpool March 26, via Key West May 19, in ballast to Howland & Frothingham.

Bark Sunny Region, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Antwerp 51 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Askoy, (Norw.,) Nacussen, Antwerp 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Chup, (of Boston,) Harding, Messena 60 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to master. May 3, lat. 43 20, lon. 28 10, fell in with ship Crimea, (Br.,) water-logged, mainmast, fore-topmast, and jibboom gone, laden with hard pine timber, which was adrift and was knocking her in pieces fast. Her boats were gone, and there was no one on board. By Pensacola papers of March 8 and 12 found on board, judge the ship was from that port.

Bark Anna, (Ger.,) ——, (late Bohlmann,) Havre April 14, in ballast to order. May 18, the Captain shot himself; the body still on board. The A. is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Deveti, Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Kresevick, Amsterdam 66 days, in ballast, to Slocovich & Co. April 25, lat. 44 N., lon. 29 W., had a hurricane, commencing at S. E., and going around by S. to W., lasting 6 hours; broke foretopsail yard and lost topsail.

Bark Arnon, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Hamburg 52 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Fre Fratelli, (Ital.,) Ferro, Belfast 55 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Bonny Mary, (of Jersey,) Sallot, Rio Janeiro, 51 ds., with coffee to Johnston, Perry & Co.

Brig D. S. Soule, Soule, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Martha, Pearson, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Murchison & Co.

Schr. S. & B. Small, Warren, Shirlee, N. S., 13 ds., with piling to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. M. H. Wescott, Gandy, Richmond, Va.

Schr. M. S. Tibbets, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. Jane Slade, (of Foroey,) Slade, Palermo 50 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day.

Schr. L. N. Lovell, Gage, Cedar Keys 16 ds., with cedar to Simeon Bache & Co.

Schr. Martha A., (of Andrews, N. B.,) Glass, Sackville, N. B., 15 ds., with piling to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Ada S. Allan, Dudley, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Onward, Sanborn, Bangor, with lumber, to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Comes, Wheeler, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Nellie Doe, Philbrook, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Geo. Brooks, Warren, Portland, Me., with lumber to Cole & Benson.

Schr. Nahant, Hall, Camden, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Corvo, Pickering, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Adrian, Hunt, Rockland, with lime, to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Veto, Watts, Thomaston, with lime to Jas. Haviland.

Schr. S. L. Burns, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Maud, Robinson, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Bertie, Pierce, (of Boston,) Haws, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pines to F. T. Monteil & Sons.

Schr. Julia, Anderson, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Mary Potter, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Mary Lord, (Br.,) Lord, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Revenue, Kelly, Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Jennie, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Eddie Pierce, (of Boston,) Hawes, Harbor Island 8 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass.

Schr. Terrapin, Wooster, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Mitchell, Providence.
Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Providence.
Schr. Ann Dole, Bunce, Providence.
Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, Providence.
Schr. Millie and Frank, Hunt, Providence.
Schr. Lugano, Dow, Providence.
Schr. Eva Diverty, Hand, Providence.
Schr. Mary Ann, Kenniston, Providence.
Schr. Mary Cobb, Small, Providence.
Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Providence.
Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. H. Youmans, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Providence for Rondout.
Schr. Quickstep, Hughson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Fannie Elder, Rich, New-Bedford.
Schr. Eliza Williams, Cornish, Boston.
Schr. F. F. Hall, Hall, New-Haven.
Schr. Elisha Brooks, Hawkins, New-Haven.
Schr. W. C. Waters, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. A. H. Hurlbert, Griffin, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. H. A. Deming, Buell, Hartford.
Schr. G. A. Hayden, Green, Hartford.
Schr. L. M. Strout, Basso, Stonington.
Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Fall River.
Schr. Harriet Gardner, Miller, Fall River, for Perth Amboy.
Schr. Ida, Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wm. Young, Baker, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Wm. Gray, Allen, New-London.
Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, R. I.
Schr. J. B. Allen, Davis, Newport, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Bristol.
Schr. M. J. Chadwick, Norris, Bristol, for Philadelphia.
Schr. C. C. Sadler, Baisden, New-London.
Schr. B. L. Condon, Brown, Somerset.
Schr. Mary Alice, Hawkins, Brookhaven.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Terrill, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Bridgeport.
Schr. H. W. Rae, Higgins, Salem.
J. H. Tripp, Nickerson, Chatham.
Schr. G. A. Hayden, Green, Hartford.
Schr. Annie Murchie, Taylor, Newport.

WIND—Sunset moderate, north; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Arr. steamer Wm. Crane, from Boston; bark Ya-moy-den, from Rio; schrs. Lizzie Wilson, from Matanzas; D. B. Webb, from Eleuthera; E. Hatwood, from Bangor; Kolon, from Bowdoinham; E. S. Reeves, from New-York.

Cld. steamers George Appold, for Boston; Elizabeth, [illegible], for Boston; [illegible] for orders; Sophia, for Havre; [illegible] West Indies; schr. Lizzie Poor, for [illegible].

Sld. barks Elpi, for Newry; Adjuster, for [illegible]; brig Sofia, for Queenstown; schrs. Arthur L., for Barbados; Sophia Hansom, for Curacoa.

BOSTON, June 1.—Arr. May 31, steamer [illegible], from Liverpool; barks George T. Kemp, from Algoa Bay; Esther, from Inagua; brigs Clara Louise, from Porto Rico; Jane E. Hale, from Cienfuegos.

Arr. June 1, steamers Marathon, from Liverpool; John S. Hopkins, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; General Whitney, from New-York; barks Fatay, from Rosario; Fredonia, from Fayal; brig Annie Gardiner, from Mayaguez.

Also arr. steamer Mercedita, from Charleston.

Spoken May 21, in lat. 36 10 N., lon. 48 30 W., ship Seminole, 98 ds. from San Francisco, for Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 1.—Arr. steamers Flag, Boston; Equator, from Philadelphia; schr. M. M. [illegible], from Boston.

Sld. steamer Calhoun, for New-York; barks Express, for London; Salween, for Elsinore for orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—Arr. barks Asow, from Belfast, in ballast, seeking; Good Intent, from Rio, for orders; Kristinestead, from Belfast, in ballast, seeking; brig Glendale, from Havana, for New-York, put in short of provisions and fuel.

The yacht Tidal Wave, of the New-York Squadron, which has been on a cruise in these waters, sld. for New-York this morning.

LEWES, Del., June 1.—Passed in barks Arlington and Vega, from Liverpool; a ship reported as "Newnion;" schrs. A. M. Allen, from Havana. A bark, a full-rigged brig and a ship unknown went up last night.

Sld., Schrs. Julia Garrison, for Boston; Annie Stevens, for Providence; Chas. Wood, for Braintree.

LEWES, Del., June 1.—The ship reported this morning as the Newnion should be the Reunion, from Havre.

Arr. to-day bark Cienfuegos, 12 ds. from Cardenas, for Philadelphia; bark Masonic.

Pilot-boat Turley reports having gone to sea to-day barks Heimdal, Fry, and Londrenooger, and brig Helen O. Phinney, and a large fleet, names not ascertained.

Wind N. W., fresh; thermometer, 76°.

NEWCASTLE, June 1—Noon.—Passed up, steamer Hunter, from Providence; ship Nancy W., from Rotterdam; barks Brodrine, from Liverpool; Vega, from Liverpool; schrs. Alicia M. Allen, from Abaco; Taylor and Mattie, from Chelsea; Nodab, from Newburyport; Nelly Brown, from Gardiner; Agnes, from Bath; Maggie Vandusen, from Providence; Emma L. Porter, from Gardiner; Lima, from Bucksport.

Passed down, schrs. Yankee Boy, for Nantucket; Jacob C. Thompson, for Boston; Maggie McDonald, for Richmond; Bulhan, for Providence; Ames Falkenburg, for Providence.

There is a ship at anchor off Norris Liston's.

Passed down this P. M., steamers Mary, for Providence; Norfolk, for Richmond; Alliance, for Richmond; Rattlesnake, for Boston; schrs. Lillie Rich, for Manchester; Rising Star, for Norfolk; Mary Price, for Danvers; R. W. Huddell, for Gloucester; J. D. Hart, for Portsmouth; Clara Davidson, for Newbern, N. C.; brigs Liza, for Portland; Hampson, for Bangor; Helen O. Phinney, for Matanzas; schrs. Agnes R. Bacon, Jonathan, Moy, Thos. Clyder, S. and E. Corson, Samuel Gilman, D. B. Diverty, Elvie Davis, and Harriet N. Miller, for Boston; John H. Perry, for New-Bedford; Florence Nowell, for Lynn; L. W. Russell, for Washington.

Passed up this P. M.—Steamer Leopard, from New-Bedford; ships Kate Prince, from Savannah; John O. Baker, from Antwerp; bark Triumph, from Liverpool; schrs. Sophia Godfrey and Sarah J. Bright, from Boston.

NEWCASTLE, Del., June 1.—Passed up, steam-ship Roman, from Boston; schrs. John Rose, from Boston; Tahmaroo, from Bangor; Matthew Kenney, from Providence.

Passed down, schrs. John Shay, for Fall River; John Boynton, for Calais; Martha Innis, for Lynn.

Wind, N. W.; thermometer, 76°.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 1.—Cld., ship Hampton Court, for Liverpool.

Arr. at Passes, steamers Washington and General Meade, from New-York, and St. Louis, from Liverpool; ship Baden, from Havre.

Sld., steamers New-Orleans and Chihan; ships Montebello, El Capitan, Clydesdale, and Usko; bark Biagio; brig J. M. Burns.

Arr. and sld. for New-York, ship Gettysburg, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The steam-ship Colorado, Capt. Morse, which sld. on Saturday for Hong Kong, via Yokohama, took 553 passengers and 450 tons of freight.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 1.—Arr. schrs. H. H. Seavey, from New-York; David Clarkson, from Philadelphia; W. L. Elkins, from do.; Hope On, from Norfolk; Premier, from Yarmouth; Kenduskeag, from Providence.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 31.—Arr. schrs. Julia A. Berkele, Philadelphia, for Boston; Ella M. Pennell, Weehawken, for do.; Malabar and Martha Sargent, Rondout, for do.; Lulette Kenyon, do. for Plymouth; Adeline Hamlin, Hoboken, for Salem; Minneola, Dighton, for Ellsworth; V. Lee, Hickman and Jacob Birdsall, Boston, for Philadelphia; David Currie, Hallowell, for do.; Union Flag, Portsmouth, for do.; Mary and Eliza, and John H. Chaffee, Portland, for New-York; Hattie M. Mayo, Calais, for do.; Willie Harris, Addison, for do.; R. L. Tay, Rockport, Me., for do.; R. M. Brookings, Portland, for Port Johnson; sloop Wm. P. Hunt, New-York, for Boston; fishing schrs. Emma O. Curtiss, of Wellfleet, and Wm. Thompson, of Harwich, bound south, mackereling. Sld. brig Maggie Wood, (Br.;) schrs. Grace Cushing, Mair and Crammer, Caroline Young, J. Cadwalader, N. A. Warfell, W. S. Doughton, James Warren, J. H. Counce, Minneola, and Julia A. Berkele. Wind, S. W.; foggy.

June 1—7 A. M.—Arr. schrs. Sally M. Evans, Philadelphia, for Ipswich; Orient, Gloucester, for Providence.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, May 30.—The steam-ship Montana, Capt. Connoly, arr. at Panama, from San Francisco, May 28. The steam-ship Colon, Capt. Griffin, sld. from Aspinwall, for New-York direct, May 29, with 204 passengers and 860 tons of freight, and will be due there June 7.

HAVANA, June 1.—The steam-ship Columbus, from New-York May 26, arr. here Sunday morning.

The schr. Jonas H. French, of Boston, which went ashore April 29, 24 miles west of Matanzas, succeeded in getting off, and arr. here to-day.

DISASTER.

BOSTON, June 1.—The brig Annie Jane, Capt. Morrison, from Cephalodia, with a cargo of currants for New-York, went ashore on the N. side of Fayal, 8 miles from Horta, previous to May 12, and became a total loss. All hands were saved.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 1.—Sld. for United States ports: Naja, Onore, Rudolph, Maria D., Osmi, Dubrovacki and Emilia.

Arr. from United States ports since last report: Eclipse and Edith Rose. Arr. May 30: W. Jenkins, Konkordia, John Bright, Garf-Klot, Trautvelter, Lucy, Paul, Aneroid, Charlie Hickman, Dreadnought, Jane, Anna, Schiller and Johanna; May 31: Hope, Queen of Hearts, Blackadder, Ardinles, Argo, Lady Westmoreland, Monarch, Ajax, Atmosphere, Manfred, Expounder, Kong Sverre, Racer, Exporter, Emily, Record, Queen of the Mersey, Gustav, Divico, Slavia, Campidoglio, Franklin, Johannes Rod, Oliver Emery, Emerald, Tre Fratelli, Leopoldine, Bauer, Armonia, Nicolo, Drago, Therese, and Maria Pace; June 1, Thomas Lord, Northern Chief, Maria Fanny, Selina, Stanford, Richard, Harriet Wade, Frederick, Concordia, Marseilles, Paolo Borzone, and Gioseppina.

MOVILLE, June 1.—The Allan steam-ship Prussian, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day, and proceeded to Liverpool.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.

Pronounced by the first musical talent, seminaries, the press, &c., &c., the

BEST PIANOS MADE.

Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.

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CORNER OF 16TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Brooks Brothers,
CLOTHIERS,

have removed from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in

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and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

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HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents

By O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1874.

GREAT SALE OF 500 BUILDING LOTS,
By Order of ADAMS, of Adams, at

ADAMS,

First Station South of New-Brunswick on the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad.

One Hour and Ten Minutes From New-York City.
IMMENSE EXCURSION.

You can get to Adams in the same time as you can go from City Hall to Harlem. ADAMS IS THE HIGHEST GROUND (according to the engineering statistics of the Pennsylvania Railroad) between New-York and Philadelphia, being upward of 100 feet higher than the level of the Raritan River. Fare only 25 cents daily by commutation. N. B.—No taxes or assessments for the year 1874.

Besides the 500 lots, which all surround the station at Adams, where upward of 100 trains pass daily, there will be several ten and twenty acre plots offered, suitable for gardeners and horticulturists; the easy access to New-York will make them eligible for building lots in a few years.

In vicinity of schools and churches, and, recollect, the highest and most level ground on the great Broadway of the South and West. Free tickets. Seventh Regiment Band Music. Collation on arrival of train at Adams.

For tickets apply to O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer, No. 5 Pine st.

Special train will leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 11 A. M. on day of sale.

If it should rain, sale will be on the first clear day thereafter. Train stops at Market st., Newark, Metuchen, and New-Brunswick.